

**THE JOURNAL OF  
PARLIAMENTARY  
INFORMATION**

**VOLUME XLVIII, NO. 3  
September, 2002**

# THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

VOL. XLVIII

NO. 3

SEPTEMBER 2002

## CONTENTS

|  | PAGE |
|--|------|
| EDITORIAL NOTE   | 291  |
| ADDRESSES  |      |
| Address by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam on the<br>Assumption of Office as the President of India           | 293  |
| Farewell Address presented to<br>Shri K.R. Narayanan, President of India<br>by Members of Parliament | 298  |
| OBITUARY   |      |
| Shri Krishan Kant  | 305  |
| SHORT NOTE   |      |
| Unveiling of the Statue of <i>Lok Nayak</i><br>Jayaprakash Narayan                                   | 310  |
| PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES  |      |
| Conferences and Symposia   | 312  |
| Birth Anniversaries of National Leaders  | 313  |
| Parliamentary Delegations visiting India   | 314  |
| Indian Parliamentary Delegation going Abroad   | 315  |
| Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training   | 315  |
| PRIVILEGE ISSUES   | 318  |
| PROCEDURAL MATTERS   | 320  |
| PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS  | 322  |
| DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST   | 330  |

## SESSIONAL REVIEW

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| Lok Sabha          | 337 |
| State Legislatures | 360 |

## RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST 371

## APPENDICES

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| I. Statement showing the work transacted during the Ninth Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha   | 376 |
| II. Statement showing the work transacted during the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Session of the Rajya Sabha                            | 380 |
| III. Statement showing the activities of the Legislatures of the States and Union territories during the period 1 April to 30 June 2002 | 384 |
| IV. List of Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President during the period 1 April to 30 June 2002         | 390 |
| V. List of Bills passed by the Legislatures of the States and the Union territories during the period 1 April to 30 June 2002           | 391 |
| VI. Ordinances promulgated by the Union and State Governments during the period 1 April to 30 June 2002                                 | 393 |
| VII. Party Position in the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the Legislatures of the States and the Union territories                      | 397 |

## EDITORIAL NOTE

---

The President of India is elected for a term of five years by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States. The twelfth election to the Office of the President was held on 15 July 2002. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was declared elected as the eleventh President of the Republic on 18 July 2002. The new President was sworn in by the Chief Justice of India, Justice B.N. Kirpal at a solemn function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 25 July 2002. The President, Dr. Kalam then addressed the distinguished gathering present in the Central Hall. We join the nation in felicitating the newly elected President on assuming the highest office of the land. We include in this issue the text of the Address delivered by Dr. Kalam on his assumption of office as the President of India.

On 22 July 2002, a function was organised in the Central Hall of Parliament to bid farewell to the outgoing President, Shri K.R. Narayanan. On behalf of all the members of Parliament, the Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi presented a Farewell Address to the President. The Speaker also presented him a casket containing a scroll signed by all the members of Parliament. The President then addressed the distinguished gathering. We reproduce in this issue the text of the Farewell Address presented to Shri K.R. Narayanan by the members of Parliament and the Address delivered by the outgoing President.

It was with deep shock and dismay that the nation received the sad news of the sudden demise of the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant on 27 July 2002. Shri Krishan Kant was due to demit office on 20 August 2002. During his five years in office, Shri Krishan Kant strove ceaselessly to strengthen parliamentary democratic institutions, conventions and traditions. We join the nation in paying our humble tributes to this great son of India. As a mark of respect to the departed leader, we include in this issue an Obituary on Shri Krishan Kant.

*Lok Nayak* Jayaprakash Narayan was a shining star on our national firmament. He was a fearless freedom fighter, a staunch Gandhian, an eminent Sarvodaya leader and above all a true son of the soil. Statues of several national leaders have been installed in

the precincts of Parliament House as a humble tribute to those luminaries who have contributed substantially towards strengthening the nation's unity and integrating and consolidating its supreme institutions. A statue of *Lok Nayak* Jayaprakash was unveiled in the precincts of Parliament House by the then President of India, Shri K.R. Narayanan on 3 July 2002. The statue sculpted by eminent sculptor, Padmashree Ram V. Sutar, was donated by the J.P. Vichar Manch of Patna. The Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat organised an Exhibition titled "*Lok Nayak* Jayaprakash Narayan: His Life and Works" in the Parliament House which was inaugurated by the President, Shri Narayanan. A feature on 'Unveiling of the Statue of *Lok Nayak* Jayaprakash Narayan' is also included in this issue.

Besides, we carry in this issue our other regular features, viz. Parliamentary Events and Activities, Privilege Issues, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Sessional Review, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

It has been our constant endeavour to make the *Journal* more useful and informative. We would greatly welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome practice and problem-oriented non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and others interested in the field of parliamentary political science.

—G.C. Malhotra  
Editor

## ADDRESS BY DR. A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM ON THE ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE AS THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA

---

Following the Presidential elections held on 15 July 2002. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was declared elected the President of India on 18 July 2002. Dr. Kalam was sworn in as the President on 25 July 2002 by the Chief Justice of India, Justice B.N. Kirpal, at a solemn function in the Central Hall of Parliament. Soon after the swearing-in ceremony, the new President addressed the distinguished gathering in the Central Hall.

We reproduce below the text of the Address delivered by Dr. Kalam on his assumption of office as the President of India.

—Editor

---

### THE VISION OF INDIA

*Respected Shri Narayanan ji, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, Chief Justice of India, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Members of the Union Council of Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha, Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Members of Parliament, Excellencies, Friends and Children:*

My greetings to all of you. When I see in front of me the distinguished dignitaries, including a number of senior diplomats representing their countries and other eminent personalities, a beautiful Thiagarajaswamikal's *Keerthana* in *Sri Raga* echoes from my heart—“*Endaro Mahaanubhavalu andhariggi vandanamulu*” which means, “I salute all the great noble hearted human beings”.

I thank the members of Parliament and State Legislatures for having elected me. The endorsement I have received from the nation, giving me the responsibility to realize our shared dream of India with prosperity, harmony and strength is really overwhelming. Ten illustrious personages have adorned this Office of the President and contributed to the nation building with their outstanding personal qualities. I salute them all. While I assume the Office of the President of the Republic of India with humility and gratefully recognizing the immense trust the people of the country and the political system have

reposed in me, I promise to endeavour to fulfil the aspirations of our people.

Indian civilizational heritage is built on universal spirit. India always stood for friendship and extends warm hands to the whole world. We have made significant achievements in the last fifty years in food production, health sector, higher education, media and mass communication, industrial infrastructure, information technology, science and technology and defence. Our nation is endowed with natural resources, vibrant people and traditional value system. In spite of these resources, a number of our people are below the poverty line, undernourished and lack primary education itself. Our aim is to empower them to be poverty free, healthy and literate. A country needs to have the characteristics as defined in *Thirukkural*, composed over 2000 years ago:

**பிணிநீர்வமை செல்வம் வினைவீன்பம் ஏழம்  
அணிநெய்ப் தூட்டிற்கீவ் வைந்து.**

*(Pini inmai Selvam Vilaivinham Emam Anivenba Nattirkiv vainthu)*

That is, “the important elements that constitute a nation are: being disease-free; wealth; high productivity; harmonious living and strong defence”, All our efforts should be focused towards building these five elements at various levels in a coherent and in an integrated manner. I am convinced that our nation with a strong, vibrant and billion plus population can contribute to realize these elements.

Today, our country is facing challenges such as cross border terrorism, certain internal conflicts and un-employment. To face these challenges, there must be a vision to ensure focused action of one billion citizens of this great country with varied capabilities. What can be that vision? It can be none other than transforming India into a ‘Developed Nation’. Can Government alone achieve this vision? Now, we need a movement in the country. This is the time to ignite the minds of the people for this movement. We will work for it. We cannot emerge as a developed nation if we do not learn to transact with speed. I recall the saintly poet Kabir’s wisdom to us:

**‘काल करे सो आज कर  
आज करे सो अब’**

*‘Kaal Kare So Aaj Kar  
Aaj Kare So Ab’*



The Chief Justice of India, Justice B.N. Kripal, swearing in Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam as the President of India in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 25 July 2002





Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam addressing dignitaries after being sworn-in as the President of India in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Also seen in the picture are the outgoing President, Shri K.R. Narayanan, the then Vice-President of India, Late Shri Krishan Kant, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi and the Chief Justice of India, Justice B.N. Kripal

that means, "What you want to do tomorrow do it today, and what you want to do today do it now".

This vision of developed nation needs to be achieved with parliamentary democracy which is the core of our governance system. The basic structure of our Constitution has stood the test of time. I am confident that it will continue to be responsive to the demands of changing situations. The first and foremost task is to respect and uphold the constitutional processes, in the best interest of our people and our nation, without fear or favour and with-fairness and firmness. India is a Union of States based on the framework of cooperative federalism. Within the cooperative framework, there is also a requirement to develop competitive strengths for the States so that they can excel at the national level and the global level. Competitiveness helps in ensuring economic and managerial efficiency and to be creative to meet new challenges. These are essential to survive and prosper in the fast changing world of today. In addition, in order to strengthen democratic processes and institutions, we should all truly strive for substantive decentralization.

I wish to emphasize my unflinching commitment to the principle of secularism, which is the corner stone of our nationhood and which is the key feature of our civilizational strength. During the last one year, I met a number of spiritual leaders of all religions. They all echoed one message, that is, unity of minds and hearts of our people will happen and we will see the golden age of our country, very soon, I would like to endeavour to work for bringing about unity of minds among the divergent traditions of our country.

Along with speedy development aimed at elimination of poverty and un-employment, national security has to be recognized by every Indian as a national priority. Indeed, making India strong and self-reliant-economically, socially and militarily—is our foremost duty to our Motherland and to ourselves and to our future generations.

When the child is empowered by the parents, at various phases of growth, the child transforms into a responsible citizen. When the teacher is empowered with knowledge and experience, good young human beings with value systems take shape. When an individual or a team is empowered with technology, transformation to higher potential for achievement is assured. When the leader of any institution empowers his or her people, leaders are born who can change the nation in multiple areas. When the women are empowered, society with stability gets assured. When the political leaders of the nation

empower the people through visionary policies, the prosperity of the nation is certain. The medium for transformation to a developed India is the empowerment at various levels with the power of knowledge. A roadmap for realizing this vision of a developed India is in front of us.

At this juncture, I recall a beautiful thought of Dr. G.G. Swell, an eminent leader from the North-East: "We must have a mental infrastructure. Mental infrastructure means sincerity of purpose, of vision, of purity of heart and mind".

When I travel across our nation, when I hear the sound of waves of the three seas around the shores of my country, when I experience the breeze of wind from the mighty Himalayas, when I see the bio-diversity of the North-East and our islands and when I feel the warmth from the western desert, I hear the voice of the youth "When can I sing the song of India?". What can be the answer? I have so far interacted with over fifty thousand school children during the past one year. I would like to share with you my answer to the urge of these children. If youth have to sing the song of India, India should become a developed country which is free from poverty, illiteracy and unemployment and is buoyant with economic prosperity, national security and internal harmony. To create this transformation, we all have to resolve ourselves to work and sweat for the national development. I would like to share the song of youth, which I normally recite with the school children, here at this juncture. I am very happy to see the children present here representing the future generation. Through them, I would like to convey the song of youth to all children of our country and the people.

As a young citizen of India, armed with technology, knowledge and love for my nation, I realize, small aim is a crime.

I will work and sweat for a great vision, the vision of transforming India into a developed nation, powered by economic strength with value system.

I am one of the citizens of the billion; only the vision will ignite the billion souls.

It has entered into me; the ignited soul compared to any resource is the most powerful resource on the earth, above the earth and under the earth.

I will keep the lamp of knowledge burning to achieve the vision—Developed India

If we work and sweat for the great vision with ignited minds, the transformation leading to the birth of a vibrant, developed India will happen. This song, when sung in our own beautiful languages, will unite our minds for action.

I pray to the Almighty: "May the divine peace with beauty enter into our people; Happiness and good health blossom in our bodies, minds and souls".

Jai hind.

**FAREWELL ADDRESS PRESENTED TO SHRI K.R.  
NARAYANAN, PRESIDENT OF INDIA, BY MEMBERS  
OF PARLIAMENT ON 22 JULY 2002**

---

On July 2002, a function was held in the Central Hall of Parliament House to bid farewell to the outgoing President, Shri K.R. Narayanan. The Speaker, Lok Sabha. Shri Manohar Joshi presented a Farewell Address to the President on behalf of all the members of Parliament placing on record their respectful and affectionate tributes to Shri Narayanan. The Speaker also presented him a casket containing a scroll signed by all the members of Parliament.

The President then addressed the distinguished gathering. He also attended an 'At Home' given by the members of Parliament.

We reproduce below the text of the Farewell Address presented to President Shri K.R. Narayanan by the members of Parliament and the Address by the outgoing President at the function.

—Editor

---

**FAREWELL ADDRESS  
PRESENTED TO  
SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN  
PRESIDENT OF INDIA  
BY  
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT**

*Your Excellency, the President of India, Shri Kocheril Raman Narayanan ji,*

We have gathered here today to bid farewell to you on the eve of your laying down the Office of the President of India, a position you have held with great distinction and remarkable dignity over the last five years. It is a solemn occasion for us to express warm sentiments of respect and regard, love and affection, with which we have held you, Sir, over all these years.

Sir, in this Golden Jubilee year of the Indian Parliament, we recall with immense pride and a deep sense of gratitude the great contributions you have made to strengthen the parliamentary democratic system.

Sir, your academic achievements under trying circumstances are the envy of every aspiring youngster. Your vision draws its strength and substance from the lucidity of Laski and the power of Popper, the great teachers who moulded your intellect and influenced your personality at the famed London School of Economics, where you had the good fortune of pursuing higher studies, overcoming many hardships imposed by socio-economic conditioning. These hardships did not deter your spirit from pursuing excellence in your academic life in London. The return to India and the eventual entry into the Indian Foreign Service gave birth to a diplomat of great distinction.

Sir, you strived hard to build bridges of understanding and friendship between India and those countries where you had been our Ambassador. As India's first Ambassador to China after a period of high tension, you paved the way for raising the relations to a near normal level within a short span of time by using your persuasive skills.

Your tenure in the United States is equally noteworthy for the earnestness with which you worked hard to raise awareness about Indian aspirations and problems and the global issues before all nations. Your wisdom, your ability to explain Indian issues to the Americans in a manner they can easily understand and your determination to discover areas of cooperation for mutual benefit have played a major role in advancing the pace of progress in the relations between the two great democracies.

By your scholarship and sophisticated bearing, you have admirably succeeded in conveying the belief 'that there are universal human values and aspirations which are more important than historical and cultural differences'. Earlier, your initiatives as Vice-Chancellor of the prestigious Jawaharlal Nehru University created an ideal atmosphere for pursuing intellectually stimulating academic activities in that great centre of learning and scholars recall with nostalgia your outstanding contributions.

While you appeared to be settling to a peaceful, post-diplomatic retired life, destiny brought you into the political arena. You took this life in your stride and fought your electoral battles from Ottapalam with a disarming simplicity and utmost commitment that endeared you to your electors. Your tenure as Minister of State for Planning, External Affairs and Science and Technology gave you further insights into the way the political system functions.

Sir, your unanimous election as the Vice-President is a landmark

event in our political history. In your own words, 'my election was a very powerful expression of the sense of fairness and justice that resides deep down in our society'.

As a member of the Lok Sabha for three terms, you gained insightful understanding of our parliamentary practice and procedure which stood you in good stead as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha for five years. It is during your tenure that an Ethics Committee of Rajya Sabha had been constituted, the first ever such Committee for legislators to have been set up in India.

Sir, your climb up to the Raisina Hill five years later was a powerful manifestation of the essential fairness of our democracy. Your election as the President was a defining moment in our democracy, because it demonstrated the doctrine central to democracy that all men are equal and have equal opportunity to occupy the highest office of the land.

On assuming the Office of President, you said, addressing a distinguished gathering in this very historic Hall: 'That the nation has found a consensus for its highest office in some one who has sprung from the grassroots of our society and grown up in the dust and heat of this sacred land is symbolic of the fact that the concerns of the common man have now moved to the centre stage of our social and political life. It is this larger significance of my election rather than any personal sense of honour that makes me rejoice on this occasion'. True to those words, you have spoken at length with an amazing clarity over a wide variety of matters which are indeed the burning concerns of the common man in our country. Your learned views, expressed in simple language, indeed, are a perceptive analysis of the social and economic issues confronting this nation.

Sir, you have occupied this Office and held it with such dignity and distinction, that Rashtrapati Bhawan has grown in stature as the abode of a thinking Head of the State and a scholarly President of the Republic. The grace and warmth at the Rashtrapati Bhawan over these last five years is in no small measure due to the endeavours of the First Lady, Smt. Usha Narayanan. As you lay down the Office of the President, we wish you both a long and healthy life.

In your Address after taking oath as President five years back, you said: 'I have today taken a solemn oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. That Constitution contains the quintessence of the Indian culture and civilization fashioned over the ages. It also contains the more modern conceptions of liberty, equality and frater-

nity'. Looking back, you can take immense pride in the fact that you have defended the Constitution to your best under all circumstances. Today, a grateful nation salutes you for this.

Sir, we are aware of your grand dream for India. Five years before, you said in this very Hall: "I shall endeavour to do all with one goal, one prayer, that India, the land of many faiths, languages and cultures may be great, that India may become prosperous sharing its prosperity with all its sons and daughters in the spirit of equality and fraternity, and justice, social, economic and political". Today, five years later, you can look back at your Presidency with pride that you have discharged your duty true to your conscience, without fear or favour, and to the utmost satisfaction of all.

During this time, you have addressed extensively on vital matters affecting the polity, the society and the nation at large which received much international acclaim. The Australian National University instituted an annual K.R. Narayanan Oration to commemorate the inauguration of the Australia-South Asia Research Centre of the University. And the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, New York conferred the World Statesman Award on you in 1998. One perceptive American observer noted—this is to be seriously noted—that the 'speeches made by you have made him doubtful if any American President had ever made such speeches"! This is the measure of esteem the world has for you and your views, which reflect your profound scholarship.

Sir, at the time of assuming the Office of President you advised us thus: 'we have the obligation to direct all our efforts to the task of abolishing poverty, ignorance and disease from among our people;... and the poor of every strata of our society, irrespective of religion or caste, must be made to feel the sensation of participation and empowerment'. We shall earnestly strive to discharge this obligation and that is how we intend to pay our tribute to a leader of your vision and wisdom, stature and standing.

Your words of wisdom and sane counsel would ever ring in the portals of Parliament and inform our perception of the role of an ideal parliamentarian in the service of people.

Parliament House,  
New Delhi

July 22, 2002

Asadha 31, 1924 (Saka)

We remain,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT OF INDIA



**ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA,  
SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN**

*Honourable Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Honourable Speaker of Lok Sabha, Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Ministers, Honourable Members of Parliament:*

It is with deep emotion that I stand before you. I am overwhelmed by the kind words you have uttered Mr. Speaker, the words which I take as coming out of your sense of courtesy as well as sincerity. Parliament is the head and front of our system and it is a great occasion for me to stand in this magnificent Central Hall of Parliament and receive your Farewell Address.

The President has been described as a part of Parliament. But my experience of Parliament has been really as a member of Lok Sabha and as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. It was a thrilling experience, one of the most precious experiences of my life. It would have been impossible for me to discharge my duties as Vice-President and then as President without the experience I gained in both Houses of Parliament. To be felicitated on this occasion by the Houses of Parliament is a unique experience for me. I am grateful to you for all this and the wonderful kindness you have shown me throughout my tenure as the President of the Republic.

The Indian Parliament is a remarkable institution. The British never thought that we would ever be able to work a parliamentary institution. Lord Northbrooke, one of the prominent members of the House of Lords, said in the early 30s.: "to think that India with all its vastness and its differences in religion, languages and castes would ever be able to work a parliamentary institution is the wildest of dreams that has entered the mind of man." It is this view of the British Lord which you have defied and this Parliament is a standing refutation of this principle that India is not able to work a parliamentary system. In fact, former Prime Minister of Britain, Sir Anthony Eden had said and I quote him:

"Of all the experiments in government, which have been attempted since the beginning of time, I believe that the Indian venture into parliamentary government is the most exciting. A vast sub-continent is attempting to apply to its tens and thousands of millions a system of free democracy... It is a brave thing to try to do so. The Indian venture is not a pale imitation of our practice at home, but a magnified and multiplied reproduction on a scale we have never dreamt of. If it



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, presenting a memento to the outgoing President, Shri K.R. Narayanan. The then Vice-President, Shri Krishan Kant is also seen in the picture



The outgoing President, Shri K.R. Narayanan with the then Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi at the farewell function

succeeds, its influence on Asia is incalculable for good. Whatever the outcome, we must honour those who attempt it."

This is a magnificent tribute by the British Prime Minister. We can be proud of this nation, our democracy and our Parliament. But that devolves upon us a heavy burden. Every member of Parliament is a representative of this great institution and our people embodying their aspirations and expectations. Mahatma Gandhi as early as 1917 had said about a Parliament for India. He asked, "What then would our Parliament do if we had one? When we have it, we would have the right to commit blunders and the freedom to err, and the power to correct errors is one definition of *swaraj*." The freedom to err and to correct it is the essence of democracy. But of course the errors would have a limit and the correction would have to be adequate. We represent the people of India, most of whom are poor and illiterate and therefore while we sit in Parliament we have to ponder about our responsibilities and ensure that this Parliament has responded well to the aspirations of the people and the needs of our people. We are a democracy and our reputation in the world and our reputation with our own people lies in the fact that it has been possible for us to run a successful democracy. The essence of democracy is to serve the welfare of the people and this Parliament has tried its best to do so.

I would like to quote Mahatma Gandhi again, which is part of the quotation which I have already read out. In 1917 he said that among all other corrections what we need is to clean our public life and if you permit me to say, to give adequate representation to women in our Legislatures. In fact cleaning of public life and representation of women in Legislatures go hand in hand. This question of cleaning the public life has occupied the attention of this Parliament and I would appeal to you to carry this process forward so that the people's faith in Parliament is fortified. A Bill is already before Parliament to give one-third representation to women in the Legislatures. I hope this will be dealt with expeditiously by you. The larger significance of this measure pointed by Mahatma Gandhi is worthwhile to bear in mind.

I recall when I was fighting for elections, the pathetic faith that the ordinary voter has placed in a member of parliament. It was really moving to see that, looking into their eyes I could see that they were voting for someone from whom they have expected a lot. This expectation has to be fulfilled and how you behave in Parliament and what you say in Parliament would be noted by not only the millions of our people who are the voters but millions of people outside the country. Thus a heavy responsibility rests on every parliamentarian.

Whatever they do, whatever they say would have an impact on the millions of our own people.

It has been a great honour for me to have been elected to the post of the President of India. On this occasion I should like to express my sincere thanks to you all for this faith you have reposed in me. I hope, I have at least partially met your expectations. When I leave the Rashtrapati Bhavan, I carry with me memories of not the life there, but of my interaction with the members of Parliament and this great institution of people. What is most memorable to me is this interaction. I should once again thank you for all the affection and trust you have placed in me and I hope that I will have more occasions to deal with you and interact with you in a very normal manner as a normal human being. The Hon'ble Speaker has told so many things about me in his Address. On this occasion it is natural to say so, nevertheless, I appreciate it as coming from his heart. I once again thank you all for the affection and for the trust and faith you placed in me. I wish you best of luck in fulfilling your duties to the people of India and this great nation.

## OBITUARY

---

### SHRI KRISHAN KANT

(1927–2002)

The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha Shri Krishan Kant passed away on 27 July 2002, in New Delhi following a massive heart attack. Shri Krishan Kant died twenty-four days before he was to demit office on 20 August 2002. He was cremated with full state honours on 28 July 2002 at the Nigambodh Ghat in New Delhi. The Government declared a three day state mourning as a mark of respect to the departed leader.

### TRIBUTES IN PARLIAMENT

Rich tributes were paid to the memory of the late Vice-President, Shri Krishan Kant in both the Houses of Parliament on 29 July 2002. As a mark of respect, both the Houses were adjourned for the day.

### Tributes in the Rajya Sabha

On 29 July 2002, the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, paying tributes to the memory of Shri Krishan Kant, said in the Rajya Sabha:

Honourable members, it is with deep sense of sorrow and a heavy heart that I refer to the passing away of Shri Krishan Kantji, the Vice-President of India and the Chairman of our House, in New Delhi, on 27 July 2002 at the age of 75, following a cardiac arrest. The news of Shri Krishan Kantji's sad and sudden demise has been received with a profound sense of shock and deep loss in the entire nation.

Born at Kot Mohd. Khan, District Amritsar (Punjab) on 28 February 1927, Shri Krishan Kantji had his education at the D.A.V. College, Lahore and at the Banaras Hindu University. He belonged to the family of freedom fighters who believed in and practised Gandhian philosophy. He was in the forefront of student politics in Jhelum and Lahore. He was drawn into the freedom struggle responding to the clarion call of Mahatma

Gandhi, *Do or Die*, which enthused several of our countrymen to participate in the *Quit India Movement* in 1942. For participating in the *Quit India Movement*, he was arrested and imprisoned for two years. He always stood for freedom and fought for democracy and secularism.

Shri Krishan Kantji's life epitomizes Gandhian ideals of service and sacrifice. He had always believed in the purity of purpose. For him, the means were as important as the end and, therefore, he always stood for principles in politics. He was one of the pioneers who had spoken strongly in favour of electoral reforms in order to ensure probity in public life. He had an abiding faith in human values and love for social service, and had been associated with a number of social, political and welfare organisations. He was the founder Secretary of the People's Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights. Shri Krishan Kantji was also associated with Gandhian Institutions. He was President of the Servants of the People Society.

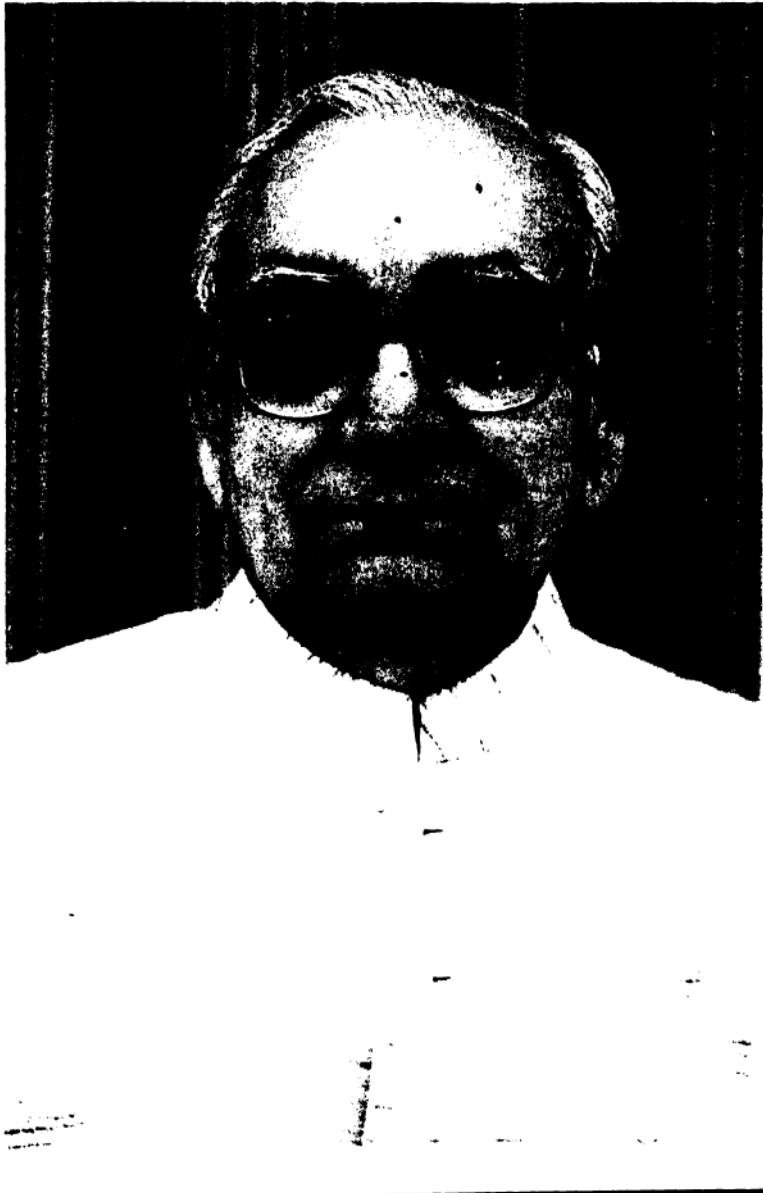
Shri Krishan Kantji started his legislative career with the membership of this House representing the State of Haryana from November 1966 to April 1972 and again, from April 1972 to March 1977. He was also elected to the Lok Sabha in 1977. He was the Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Prevention of Water Pollution Bill and was also the Chairman of the Committee on Railway Reservation and Booking.

As a member of this House, he took a keen interest in the proceedings of this House and enriched the debate of this House by his valuable contributions on social development, defence, electoral and policy issues on science. He was the Editor of the periodical *Science in Parliament*.

From 1990 to 1997, he was the Governor of Andhra Pradesh and for a brief period he also held the additional charge of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Shri Krishan Kantji was elected as the Vice-President of India in August 1997. He had the distinction of presiding over special sittings on the occasion of the celebration of the fifty years of Independence.

As Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kantji conducted the proceedings of this House with wisdom, vision and insight. His approach was always to give maximum possible scope to members for the expression of their views and ensure that the time of the House was best utilized to deal with the serious and complex issues before it. He also made



**SHRI KRISHAN KANT**  
**(1927-2002)**



a rich contribution to the high traditions established by his distinguished predecessors by his objectivity, impartiality, understanding and meticulous devotion to all matters concerning the Rajya Sabha.

Fairness and firmness were the two sterling qualities of Shri Krishan Kantji's character. In this age of ethical relativism, he was an example of impeccable integrity and rectitude.

In his passing away, I have personally lost a guide, a guardian and a philosopher, who gave me invaluable advice on many complex and difficult occasions and situations. Shri Krishan Kantji was a fatherly figure to me. I had the privilege to work closely with him for five long years. I admired him for his astute vision for parliamentary democracy. Shri Krishan Kantji will always live in our memories and guide our conduct in public and parliamentary life.

We deeply mourn the loss of Shri Krishan Kantji. This reference is made from the Chair on behalf of Leaders of all Parties, Groups and Members of the whole House.

In the passing away of Shri Krishan Kantji, the country has lost a veteran freedom fighter, an able administrator and an eminent parliamentarian.

The Deputy Chairman then requested the members to rise in their seats and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

### **Tributes in the Lok Sabha**

On 29 July 2002, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, paying his tributes said:

Honourable members, it is with a very heavy heart that I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Krishan Kant, Vice-President of India and the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 27 July 2002, in New Delhi at the age of 75, following a massive heart attack.

Shri Krishan Kant ably held the office of the Vice-President and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha from 1997 till his death. As the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, his vast experience of parliamentary procedure, unruffled temperament and amiable disposition greatly helped him in guiding the deliberations in that House. His unique style of defusing tense moments in the House with his witty remarks and his sense of fairness and impartiality made him one of the most distinguished Presiding Officers of Parliament.

Born on 28 February 1927, in Amritsar, Shri Krishan Kant was educated at the DAV College, Lahore and the Banaras Hindu University, from where he got his Masters Degree in Technology. He was elected to the Banaras Hindu University Students' Parliament and was also a member of its Cabinet. He was also Vice-President of Lahore Students Congress.

Belonging to a family of freedom fighters, he actively participated in India's struggle for freedom and was arrested during the *Quit India Movement* and was interned for two years.

He started his career as a scientist in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi before joining politics.

He was a member of the Rajya Sabha from 1966 to 1977 representing the State of Haryana and a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha from 1977 to 1979, representing the Chandigarh parliamentary constituency. He was the Chairman, Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Prevention of Water Pollution Bill; Chairman, Committee on Railway Reservation and Booking, from 1972 to 1976 and a member of various other Parliamentary and Consultative Committees. As a member of Parliament, he made significant contributions during discussions on Foreign Affairs, Defence Policy, Land and Electoral Reforms and Freedom of Press, etc.

He adorned the office of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh from 1990 to 1997. He also held additional charge of the Governor of Tamil Nadu during the year 1996-97.

There was a unique blend of scientific temper and spirituality in the personality of Shri Krishan Kant. He was a strong votary of integrating science with spirituality. He was a member of the Science and Spirituality Committee of the All India Sarva Seva Sangh. He was also the founder Secretary of the Indian Parliamentary and Scientific Committee and the Editor of that Committee's Journal *Science in Parliament*. He was a member of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore from 1968 to 1974 and of the Executive Committee of the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses from 1978 to 1988.

Shri Krishan Kant had an abiding faith in Gandhian values of simplicity and was a strong advocate of high ethical standards in public life. He was the founder Secretary of the People's Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights in 1976, President, Indian Red Cross (Andhra Pradesh Branch) during 1990-97 and President, Servants of the People Society since 1991. As a member of the working group on Land Reforms, Agricul-

tural Commission, he undertook the work of surplus land distribution to the landless in Rupoli Prakhand in Purnea district of Bihar. He was the convenor of All India Lala Lajpat Rai Centenary National Integration Camp and the Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai Centenary Camp. He was also the Chairman, Jury of Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Award for Promotion of Social Understanding, and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar International Award for Social Change. He was the Chairman of the Selection Committee for the Appointment of Chairman of the Press Council of India and Selection Committee for the Appointment of the members of the Prasar Bharati Board. He was patron of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi.

Shri Krishan Kant was very fond of Urdu poetry, a passion which he inherited from his upbringing at Lahore. He also contributed articles to prominent dailies and periodicals on issues relating to national and international politics, electoral reforms, culture and science.

Shri Krishan Kant represented the Indian Parliament at the meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held at Dakar, Senegal in 1968 and visited a number of countries on goodwill missions.

In the demise of Shri Krishan Kant, we have lost a great parliamentarian and the country has lost a true Gandhian, a man of great eminence and scholarly persuasion and one of the most active and charismatic personalities in Indian public life whose absence would be greatly felt in Parliament and in the nation as a whole. We deeply mourn the loss of this friend.

As decided at the Leaders' Meeting held today, this reference made from the Chair is also on behalf of the Leaders of all Parties and Groups and the whole House. The House may now join me in conveying our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family.

The House stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed soul.

## UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF *LOK NAYAK* JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN

---

*Lok Nayak* Jayaprakash Narayan was an outstanding leader of modern India. A man of utmost determination and moral uprightness. Jayaprakash Narayan possessed remarkable capacity to influence people through a combination of intellectual integrity, fearlessness and matchless self-sacrifice. His life, spanning almost eight decades during one of the most turbulent periods in Indian history, may be encapsulated as a quest for an egalitarian society. A profound concern for freedom and morality made him revolutionary of a rare calibre. A dedicated and committed social worker, a man of the masses who incessantly worked for their welfare, he drew inspiration from the common man of the country. While envisaging basic tenets of an ideal society for human uplift and overall socio-economic change, he was always open to any political ideology or system provided he could see in it a possibility of the attainment of the desired human values of liberty, equality, peace and brotherhood.

On 3 July 2002, a statue of *Lok Nayak* Jayaprakash Narayan was unveiled in the precincts of Parliament House by the then President of India, Shri K.R. Narayanan. The statue, sculpted by the eminent sculptor, *Padmashree* Ram V. Sutar and made of bronze, is 16' 9" in height and is placed on a 9" platform. The statue was donated by the *J.P. Vichar Manch* of Patna. The function was attended, among others, by the then Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant; the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; the Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi; the Leader of the House, Rajya Sabha, Shri Jaswant Singh; the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh; several Union Ministers: the Deputy Chairperson, Rajya Sabha, Dr.(Smt.) Najma Heptulla; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed; members of Parliament; and other eminent personalities.

An Exhibition titled "*Lok Nayak* Jayaprakash Narayan: His Life and Works" was inaugurated by the then President, Shri K.R. Narayanan in the Parliament House. Spread over eleven sectors, the two-day long Exhibition traced the life and times of the *Lok Nayak* with the help



Dignitaries after the unveiling of the Statue of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan

of photographs, sketches, quotations, Press-headlines and write-ups. The Exhibition laid special emphasis on his approach towards Indian polity at the grass-root level. The panorama of exhibits included portfolios of Shri Narayan, photographs of his early life, education and family.

The exhibits further depicted the various roles played by Shri Narayan in his life, his vision of socialism in India, and his perception of total revolution and *Sarvodaya*. It particularly highlighted his endeavours towards socio-economic uplift of the Indian people. The Exhibition also displayed the views of Shri Narayan in the form of quotations from his speeches delivered at various functions.

The Exhibition was set up by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA) in collaboration with the Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity (DAVP) and the National Gandhi Museum, New Delhi.

During the function, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee released a booklet titled '*Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan*', brought out by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, carrying a profile of the *Lok Nayak*, his views on various aspects of our national life and some select photographs.

## PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

---

### CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

*Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association:* The mid-year meetings of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) were held in Kiribati from 30 April to 3 May 2002. Shri Chandra Vijay Singh, M.P. (Lok Sabha); alternate for the late Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi; the Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Shri Dhirubhai S. Shah; the Chairman, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Council, Shri Abdul Rashid Dar; and the Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Shri Hashim Abdul Halim attended the meeting in their capacity as Regional Representatives for Asia Region of the CPA.

*Wilton Park Conference on "Enhancing Good Governance by Curbing Corruption":* The CPA, in cooperation with Wilton Park, an executive agency of the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office, arranged a Conference on the theme "Enhancing Good Governance by Curbing Corruption" at Wilton Park, Sussex, from 10 to 14 June 2002. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, M.P. (Lok Sabha) attended the Conference as the delegate from the India Union Branch of the CPA.

*Indian Ocean Rim Conference on "Parliament and the Media: Building an Effective Relationship":* The Indian Ocean Rim Conference on "Parliament and the Media: Building an Effective Relationship" was jointly organised by the CPA, the Broadcasting Association and the Commonwealth Press Union in Cape Town, South Africa from 15 to 19 April 2002.

Shri Bhim Prasad Dahal, M.P. attended the Conference as the delegate of the India Union Branch of the CPA. Delegates from six State CPA Branches, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Orissa, Sikkim and West Bengal also attended the Conference.

*65<sup>th</sup> Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India:* The 65<sup>th</sup> Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held at Bangalore on 20 and 21 June 2002. The Speaker,

Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, Shri Manohar Joshi, presided over the Conference. The Speaker of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Shri M.V. Venkatappa, was elected as Co-Chairman of the Conference. The Conference, hosted by the Karnataka Legislature, was attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India. A publication titled *Conferences of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India*, brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was released by the Speaker, Lok Sabha on the occasion. The publication offers an insight into the evolution and working of the Presiding Officers' Conference through its journey from 1921 till 2001.

The Conference discussed the following items on the Agenda:—

- (i) Role of Legislatures in Strengthening Accountability of Executive and Need for Independent Secretariat for Legislatures.
- (ii) Electoral Reforms

The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed also attended the Conference and initiated the discussion on "Role of Legislatures in Strengthening Accountability of Executive and Need for Independent Secretariat for Legislatures".

*Symposium on "Terrorism – Threat to Civil Society and Security of Democratic Institutions"*: The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a Symposium on "Terrorism – Threat to Civil Society and Security of Democratic Institutions" on 22 June 2002 which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri S.M. Krishna. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi presided over the Symposium and delivered the Opening Address. The Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India, members of Parliament from Karnataka and members of Karnataka Legislature participated in the Symposium.

*Conference of Secretaries*: The Conference of the Presiding Officers was preceded by the Forty-fifth Conference of the Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India on 19 June 2002. Shri T. Rajanna, Secretary of Karnataka Legislative Assembly delivered the Welcome Address. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra presided over and also addressed the Conference. The Secretaries of almost all the State/Union territory Legislatures attended the Conference.

### **BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS**

On the birth anniversaries of those national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, functions are



organised under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) to pay tributes to the leaders. Booklets containing profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat are also brought out on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 April to 30 June 2002.

*Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:* On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a function was held on 14 April 2002. The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed, who was performing the duties of the Speaker of Lok Sabha; the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Satya Narayan Jatiya; the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Dr. Ambedkar.

*Pandit Motilal Nehru:* On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Motilal Nehru, a function was held on 6 May 2002. The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed, who was performing the duties of the Speaker of Lok Sabha; the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Pandit Motilal Nehru.

*Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore:* On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, a function was held on 8 May 2002. The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed, who was performing the duties of the Speaker of Lok Sabha; the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani; the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Satya Narayan Jatiya; the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore.

## **EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS**

### **PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS VISITING INDIA**

*Ghana:* An 8-member Parliamentary Delegation from Ghana, led by the Speaker of the Ghanaian Parliament, Mr. Peter Ala Adjetey, visited India from 13 to 20 April 2002.

On 15 April 2002, the Delegation called on the Deputy Speaker,

Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed, who was performing the duties of the Speaker of Lok Sabha and also had a meeting with the Deputy Leader, Congress Parliamentary Party (CPP), Shri Shivraj V. Patil. The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed hosted a dinner in honour of the Delegation on the same day.

On 16 April 2002, the Delegation called on the then Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant, and had a meeting with members of the Committee on Petitions.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra, Bangalore and Mumbai.

*Mongolia:* A 9-member Parliamentary Delegation from Mongolia led by the Deputy Chairman of the State Great Hural of Mongolia and Leader of the Majority Group in Parliament, Mr. J. Byambadorj visited India from 7 to 9 May 2002.

On 7 May 2002, the Delegation called on the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed, who was performing the duties of the Speaker of Lok Sabha and had a luncheon meeting with India-Mongolia Parliamentary Friendship Group.

On 8 May 2002, the Delegation called on the then Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant. The Delegation also had a meeting with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Communications and Information Technology, Shri Pramod Mahajan and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi. The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed hosted a dinner in honour of the Delegation on the same day.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra and Chennai.

#### **INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION GOING ABROAD**

*Poland:* A 12-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi visited Poland from 22 to 26 May 2002. The other members of the Delegation were Sarvashri Haribhau Mahale, Ram Tahal Choudhary, Anandrao Vithoba Adsul, Ali Mohmad Naik, all members of Parliament and the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra. Shri John Joseph, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

#### **BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING**

During the period 1 April to 30 June 2002, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) organised the following Courses/Programmes:

*Visits by Foreign Parliamentarians/Officials:* During the period, the following five Study Visits by foreign parliamentarians/officials were organised by the Bureau:

- (i) A Turkish Parliamentary Delegation led by their Minister of Justice on 10 April 2002,
- (ii) A delegation of Parliamentarians from Central Asian Countries on 18 and 19 April 2002
- (iii) A meeting of a group of American experts with Shri G.C. Malhotra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha to discuss Parliamentary Procedures and Training on 14 May 2002
- (iv) A group of Afghan diplomats attending a Special Course at the Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi on 15 May 2002; and
- (v) An eight-member Tribunal from the Republic of Kenya on 17 May 2002 to study the functioning of the Indian Parliament.

*Attachment Programme:* An Attachment Programme was organised by the Bureau for Parliamentary Fellows from the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS) from 22 to 26 April 2002.

*Appreciation Courses:* Two Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organised by the Bureau covering the following Central Service Probationers:

- A. Probationers of: (i) Indian Customs and Central Excise Service; and (ii) Indian Revenue Service (29 April to 3 May 2002); and
- B. Probationers of: (i) Indian Railway Accounts Service; (ii) Indian Civil Accounts Service; (iii) Indian Defence Accounts Service; and (iv) Indian Post and Telegraph Accounts and Finance Service (6 to 10 May 2002)

*Training Courses for Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat and State Legislature Secretariats:* The following five Training Courses were organised:

- (i) The Tenth Management Development Programme for Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat and State Legislature Secretariats was organised from 20 to 24 May 2002. Twelve Officers from the Lok Sabha Secretariat and twenty-six Officers from 12 State Legislature Secretariats, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal attended the Programme.

- (ii) A Training Programme for Officers/Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat and State Legislature Secretariats dealing with Questions, Legislative and Budgetary Process was organised from 24 to 28 June 2002. Thirteen Officers from Lok Sabha Secretariat and thirty-eight Officers/Assistants from 18 State Legislature Secretariats, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttranachal attended the Programme.
- (iii) Stenography classes for Stenographers/Personal Assistants appearing for Junior Parliamentary Reporters' examination (18 March to 12 April 2002).
- (iv) Stenography classes for Stenographers appearing for Personal Assistants Examination (6 to 31 May 2002).
- (v) Stenography Classes for Stenographers/Personal Assistants appearing for Junior Parliamentary Reporters Examination (3 to 28 June 2002).

*Study Visits:* The Bureau also conducted six Study Visits during the period for participants from various training and educational institutions.

## PROCEDURAL MATTERS

---

*Instance when copies of a report were placed in the Parliament Library after Speaker granted permission for the same:* On 31 October 2000, the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports sought the permission of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, to place copies of the Report on Cricket Match Fixing and related Malpractices (English version) in the Parliament Library. The copies of the Report were then placed in Parliament Library on 8 November 2000 for reference by members. Members were also informed about this through a para in Bulletin Part-II. The Report (Hindi and English version) was laid on the Table on 30 July 2001.

On 24 May 2002, the Planning Commission proposed to place copies of the Annual Plan 2001-2002 in the Parliament Library and thereafter circulate the same to the members. The copies of the Plan were kept in Parliament Library for reference by members and the same were circulated to members through the Publication Counter on 30 May 2002. Members were also informed through a para in Bulletin Part-II.

*Automatic suspension of members who come to the well of the House and create disorder:* Concerned over the growing incidents of disorder caused by the members heading to frequent adjournment of the House, the then Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi held a meeting with Leaders of Parties in Lok Sabha to discuss the matter on 23 August 2001. A decision was taken at that meeting to make a provision in the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha* for automatic suspension of such members who come to the well of the House and create disorder. The Rules Committee, at their sitting held on 27 August 2001, considered and approved a proposal regarding insertion of a new rule (374A) to provide for automatic suspension of a member who comes to the well of the House and creates disorder.

The First Report of the Rules Committee which provided for this article was laid on the Table of the House on 28 November 2001. As there was no notice of any amendment to the recommendation from any member within seven days, the recommendation of the Rules

Committee was deemed to have been approved by the House, as per Rule 331(1) and 331(3) of the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha*. Accordingly, the new Rule came into effect from 5 December 2001.

The text of the new rule is as follows:

374A. (1) "Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 373 and 374, in the event of grave disorder occasioned by a member coming into the well of the House or abusing the Rules of the House persistently and wilfully obstructing its business by shouting slogans or otherwise, such member shall, on being named by the Speaker, stand automatically suspended from the service of the House for five consecutive sittings or the remainder of the Session, whichever is less:

Provided that the House may, at any time, on a motion being made, resolve that such suspension be terminated.

(2) On the Speaker announcing the suspension under this rule, the member shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House."

*Instance when a member whose name was not included in the List of Business was permitted to ask clarificatory question on a Calling Attention:* On 15 May 2002, the Speaker, as a special case, permitted a member, Kumari Mamata Banerjee whose name was not included in the List of Business to ask clarificatory questions on Calling Attention regarding situation arising out of reported regional imbalance in various parts of the country, especially in the northern part of West Bengal.

## PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2002)

---

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and as such the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

—Editor

---

### INDIA

#### DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

*Elections to the Rajya Sabha:* The following were declared elected to the Rajya Sabha in the biennial elections held on 20 May and 30 May 2002.

*Jharkhand:* Shri Abhay Kant Prasad (Bharatiya Janata Party)

*Punjab:* Shri Ashwani Kumar (Indian National Congress)

*Tripura:* Shri Matilal Sarkar (CPI-M)

*Uttar Pradesh:* Shri Sunil Shastri (BJP).

*By-elections to the Lok Sabha:* In the by-elections held on 31 May 2002, the following members were declared elected to the Lok Sabha: Amalapuram (Andhra Pradesh), Smt. Ganti Vijaya Kumari (TDP); Dumka (Jharkhand), Shri Shibu Soren (JMM-S); Akbarpur (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Tribhuvan Datt (BSP).

*New Speaker of Lok Sabha:* On 10 May 2002, Shri Manohar Joshi belonging to the Shiv Sena was unanimously elected as the Speaker of Lok Sabha\*.

*Resignation of Ministers:* On 29 April 2002, the Union Minister for Coal and Mines, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan resigned from the Union

---

\* For details, see Short Note "Election of the Speaker of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha—Shri Manohar Joshi", *The Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. XLVIII, No. 2, June 2002, pp. 156

**Cabinet.** Earlier, Shri Paswan had demanded the dismissal of the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendra Modi and imposition of President's Rule in the State.

On 14 May 2002, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping Shri Shripad Naik relinquished the Office.

*Reallocation of Portfolios:* On 29 April 2002, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee assumed the charge of the Office of the Minister of Coal and Mines.

On 19 May 2002, Shri Manohar Joshi relinquished the charge of the Office of the Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

Shri Suresh Prabhu, the Minister of Power, was given the additional charge of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, the same day.

*Deputy Prime Minister:* On 29 June 2002, the Union Home Minister, Shri Lal Krishna Advani, was elevated as the Deputy Prime Minister.

*Death of Lok Sabha Member:* On 20 June 2002, Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav, a sitting BJP member of the Lok Sabha representing the Godda parliamentary constituency of Jharkhand, passed away.

*Death of former Secretary-General, Lok Sabha :* On 18 May 2002, the former Secretary-General of Lok Sabha and former Chief Election Commissioner of India, Shri S.L. Shakti passed away.

*Death of former Vice-President:* On 7 June 2002, the former Vice-President of India, Shri B.D. Jatti passed away.

## AROUND THE STATES

### DELHI

*New Mayor:* On 10 April 2002, Smt. Jai Shree Panwar, belonging to the Congress Party was elected as the new Mayor of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

### GOA

*Minister dropped:* On 16 April 2002, the Minister for Transport, Shri Pandurang Raut was dropped from the State Cabinet for his anti-Government stand.

*Political developments:* Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 30 May 2002. The party position following the



elections is as under: Total seats-40: Bhartiya Janata Party-17; Congress-16; United Goans Democratic Party (UGDP)-3; Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party (MGP)-2; Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)-1; and Independent-1.

On 1 June 2002, Shri Manohar Parrikar was unanimously elected as the Leader of the 17-member Bharatiya Janata Party Legislature Party. Later, Shri Parrikar put forth his claim to form the next Government in the State since it had emerged as the single largest party.

On 3 June 2002, Shri Manohar Parrikar was sworn in as the Chief Minister of the BJP-led coalition Government along with twelve ministers.

The new Ministers are: Sarvashri Digambar Kamat; Suresh Amonkar; Manohar Azgaonkar; Ramaroa Desai; Fransis D'Souza; Vinay Tendulkar; Dayanand Mandrekar; Ramkrishna Dhavlicar; Pandurang Madkaicar; Mickey Pacheco; Atanasio Monsorrate; and Phillip Neri Rodrigues.

### **JHARKHAND**

*Change of Party Affiliation:* On 7 May 2002, a senior leader of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM), Shri Simon Marandi quit the party and joined the Congress.

### **KARNATAKA**

*By-election to the Council:* The following were declared elected unopposed to the Karnataka Legislative Council in the by elections held on 31 May 2002: Sarvashri V.S. Acharya (BJP); Sachidanand L. Khot (JD-U); Saleem Ahmed, D. Made Gowda, Ashok Kattimani, K.C. Kondaiah, Prof. B.K. Chandrashekar, and Smt. Ratna Kusanur (all Congress).

### **KERALA**

*New Governor:* On 18 April 2002, Shri Sikander Bakht was sworn in as the new Governor of Kerala.

### **MAHARASHTRA**

*Death of former Deputy Chief Minister:* On 19 May 2002, the former Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Nasikrao Tirpude passed away.

*Resignation of Ministers:* On 30 May 2002, the Minister for Marketing, Shri Ganpatrao Deshmukh, the Minister of State for Horticulture, Shri Mohan Patil and the Minister of State for Fisheries, Smt. Meenakshi Patil, all belonging to the Peasants and Workers Party, resigned from the State Cabinet in protest against the re-induction of NCP leader, Shri Sunil Dattatraya Tatkar, into the Cabinet.

### **MANIPUR**

*Change of Party Affiliation:* On 19 June 2002, eleven Legislators, five of the newly formed Manipur State Congress Party (Secular), three of the Nationalist Congress Party (Democratic) and three of the Samata Party (Progressive), all members of the ruling Secular Progressive Front (SPF), joined the Congress which is also a constituent of the SPF.

### **PUNJAB**

*Resignation of Minister:* On 21 May 2002, the Cabinet Minister for Irrigation, Shri Gurchet Singh Bhullar resigned from the Council of Ministers, following charges of his alleged involvement in the incident of killings in Bhikhiwind.

### **RAJASTHAN**

*Resignation of Minister:* On 14 April 2002, the Minister of Public Health Engineering Department, Shri Ram Singh Vishnoi resigned from the State Cabinet.

### **TAMIL NADU**

*Merger of parties:* On 12 May 2002, the Tamil Maanila Congress (TMC) headed by Shri G.K. Vasan merged with the Congress.

*By-election to the Assembly:* Shri R. Vadivel and Shri A. Boovaraghamoorthy of the AIADMK won by-elections to the State Legislative Assembly from the Acharapakkam and Vaniyambadi constituencies, respectively, for which by-elections were held on 31 May 2002.

### **UTTAR PRADESH**

*Political developments:* On 3 May 2002, Kumari Mayawati was sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh along with 24 Ministers (20 Cabinet Ministers and four Ministers of State) and was asked to prove her majority on the floor of the House within three weeks of assumption of Office.

On 17 May 2002, Kumari Mayawati won the Vote of Confidence in favour of her BSP-BJP coalition Government by 217-180 votes out of the total of 399 members, in the Assembly.

*Election of Speaker:* On 14 May 2002, Shri Kesari Nath Tripathi belonging to the BJP was elected as the Speaker of the Fourteenth Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

*By-election results:* In the by-elections to the State Legislative Assembly held on 31 May 2002, the following members were elected to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly: Sarvashri Aatur Rehman (BSP) from Baheri; Tribhuvan Dutt (BSP) from Akbarpur; Rajbir Singh (Rashtriya Kranti Party) from Dibai; Jairam Bind (BSP) from Jehangirganj; and Raghuraj Pratap Singh (Independent) from Kunda.

## **DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD**

### **ALBANIA**

*New President:* On 24 June 2002, the People's Assembly, elected Gen. (Retd.) Alfred Moisiu as the country's new President.

### **ALGERIA**

*Election results:* On 30 May 2002, elections were held for the 389-seats of the National Assembly. The election results were as follows: National Liberation Front (FLN):199; National Democratic Rally (RND):48; Reform Movement (Islamic Party):43; Movement of Society for Peace (Hamass):38; Worker's Party (PT):21; Algerian National Front (FNA):8; Ennahdha Movement: 1; Algerian Renewal Party (PRA):1; National Entente Movement (MEN)-1; and Independents:29.

*New Prime Minister:* On 1 June 2002, the President, Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika re-appointed Mr. Ali Benflis as the Prime Minister.

### **BAHAMAS**

*Election results:* In the elections held on 2 May 2002 for the 40 seats in the House of Assembly, (the Lower House of Parliament the Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) won 29 seats, the Free National Movement 7 seats and Others 4 seats.

### **BANGLADESH**

*Resignation of President:* On 22 June 2002, the President, Prof. A.Q.M. Badrudouzza resigned from the Office. The President

was accused of 'betraying' the Party cause and not showing proper respect to the Party's founder, Gen. Ziaur Rahman on his 21<sup>st</sup> death anniversary.

### **CHAD**

*Election results:* The President, Mr. Idriss Deby's Patriotic Salvation Movement (MPS) party won the parliamentary elections for the 155-seat National Assembly by securing 112 seats in the elections held on 21 April 2002. The position in respect of the other seats is as under: Rally for Democracy and Progress (RDP): 10; Republic Action Federation (FAR):9; National Assembly for Democracy and Progress (RNDP):6; Union for Renewal and Democracy (URD): 4; National Union for Democracy and Renewal (UNDR):4; and Others; 10.

### **COLOMBIA**

*New President:* On 26 May 2002, Mr. Alvaro Uribe Velez was elected as the President of Colombia.

### **COSTA RICA**

*New President:* On 9 April 2002, Mr. Abel Pacheco de la Espriella was elected as the country's new President.

### **CZECH REPUBLIC**

*Election results:* In the elections held on 14 and 15 June 2002, for the 200-seat Chamber of Deputies, the Czech Social Democratic Party (CSSD) won the largest number of seats by securing 70 seats. The position in respect of the other seats is as under: Civil Democratic Party (ODS):58; Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM):41; Coalition (Christian Democratic Union-Czech People's Party (KDU-CSL) and Freedom Union-Democratic Union (US-DEU):31.

### **EAST TIMOR**

*Political developments:* On 20 May 2002, East Timor declared Independence after 450 years of foreign rule and freedom struggle. Later, Mr. Xanana Gusmao was sworn in as the President.

### **FRANCE**

*President re-elected:* On 16 May 2002, Mr. Jacques Chirac was re-elected as the President.

**HUNGARY**

*Election results:* Elections were held for the 386-member National Assembly on 7 and 21 April 2002. The election results are as follows: Hungarian Socialist Party:178; Federation of Young Democrats-Hungarian Party Civic Party and the Hungarian Democratic Forum: 188; Alliance of Free Democrats:20.

**IRELAND**

*Election results:* On 17 May 2002, elections were held for the 166-seat Dail. The election results are as follows: Fianna Fail (FF):81; Fine Gael (FG):31; Labour Party:21; Sinn Fein Progressive:5; Democrats:8; Green Party:6; and Independents/others:14.

*Prime Minister re-elected:* On 19 May 2002, Mr. Bertie Aheru was re-elected as the Prime Minister.

**KYRGYZSTAN**

*Resignation of Government:* On 22 May 2002, the Prime Minister, Mr. Kurmanbek Bakiev resigned from the Office, which automatically meant resignation of the Cabinet. On 19 June, the new Prime Minister, Mr. Nikolai Tanaev announced a new Cabinet.

**MALI**

*New President:* On 8 June 2002, Gen.(Retd.) Amadou Toumani Toure was sworn in as the country's new President. Mr. Toure replaced Mr. Alpha Oumar Konare, who had served the maximum of two five-year terms allowed by the Constitution.

**NEPAL**

*Deuba suspended from party:* On 26 May 2002, the Nepali Congress Party expelled the Prime Minister, Shri Sher Bahadur Deuba from the Party for three years for dissolving the Parliament without consulting them.

**THE NETHERLANDS**

*Resignation of Prime Minister:* On 16 April 2002, the Prime Minister, Mr. Wim Kok along with his Government resigned from Office. Mr. Wim Kok's Government continued to run as caretaker Government till May 15, the date for general elections in the State.

*Election results:* On 15 May 2002, elections were held for the 150-member Tweede Kamer, the Lower House of the bi-cameral

Legislature. The election results are as follows: Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA):43; Lijst Pim Fortuyn (LPF):26; People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD):24; Labour Party:23; Green Left:10; Socialist Party:9; Democrats:7; Christian Union:4; Political Reformed Party:2; and Leefbaar Nederland:2.

On 24 May 2002, Mr. Etienne Ys was elected as the new Prime Minister of a Coalition Government.

### **PAKISTAN**

*Political developments:* On 1 May 2002, the military ruler, General Pervez Musharraf won a nationwide referendum to remain in Office as the President of Pakistan for another five years.

### **TOGO**

*New Prime Minister:* On 27 June 2002, the President Mr. Gnassingbe appointed Mr. Koffi Sama as the new Prime Minister, replacing Mr. Messan Agbeyome Kodjo.

### **VENEZUELA**

*Resignation of President:* The President, Mr. Hugo Chavez Frias resigned from the Office on 12 April 2002, after senior military officers blamed him for violence against a huge anti-Chavez protest.

Later, Mr. Pedro Carmona, the head of Venezuela's leading business association, was nominated to head a transition Government that would lead to free elections in the State.

## DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

---

The Vice-President's Pension Act, 1997, *inter alia*, provides for pension to the retiring Vice-Presidents. Section 3 of the Act provides for medical attendance and treatment, free of charge, to the spouse of a retired Vice-President for the remainder of life. Earlier, the spouse was not entitled to any other pensionary benefits. It was felt that it would be just and proper that a provision be made for suitable pension and accommodation without payment of license fee for the surviving spouse of a former Vice-President in case of death while holding office or after retirement. The Vice-President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2002, which sought to achieve the above objects, was passed by the Lok Sabha on 7 May 2002 and the Rajya Sabha on 14 May 2002. It received the President's assent on 23 May 2002.

Similarly, it was felt that it would be just and proper that family pension, the facilities of unfurnished residential accommodation without payment of license fee and medical attendance and treatment were provided to the spouse of the Lok Sabha Speaker who dies while holding office of the Speaker for the remainder of life of the spouse. It was also felt that the entitlement to medical attendance and treatment, free of charge, should also be made available to the minor children of such Speaker. The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002 which sought to achieve the above objects was passed by the Lok Sabha on 8 May 2002 and the Rajya Sabha 14 May 2002. The Bill received the President's assent on 27 May 2002.

The Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Leaders of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha were being paid, before the commencement of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Act, 2001, a sumptuary allowance equal to the amount payable to a Union Cabinet Minister, *i.e.* Rs. 1,000/- per month. Similarly, the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha were being paid a sumptuary allowance equal to the amount payable to a Minister of State, *i.e.*, Rs. 500/- per month.

Meanwhile, the amount of sumptuary allowance payable to the Prime Minister, Cabinet Minister, Union Minister of State and Deputy Minister had been increased with effect from 17 September 2001, by amending the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. Hence, it was proposed to provide that increased sumptuary allowance should be paid with effect from 17 September 2001 to the Speaker of Lok Sabha and Leaders of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha at the same rate at which the sumptuary allowance was payable to every Cabinet Minister, *i.e.* Rs. 2,000/- per month; and the Deputy Chairman and the Deputy Speaker at the same rate at which the sumptuary allowance was payable to a Minister of State, *i.e.* Rs. 1,000/- per month. The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament and Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2002 which sought to achieve the above objects, was passed by the Lok Sabha

and the Rajya Sabha on 7 May and 14 May 2002, respectively. It received the President's assent on 27 May 2002.

Prior to 14 September 2001, former members of either House of Parliament with a minimum membership of four years were entitled to a pension of Rs. 2,500/- per month under sub-section (1) of Section 8A of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 and former members who had served as members of Lok Sabha twice for its duration but were not entitled to any pension due to non-completion of four years of membership and also the members of the Provisional Parliament were, respectively, entitled to minimum pension of Rs. 2,500/- hundred per month under the second and third provisos to sub-section (1) of section 8A of the Act. Besides this, former members who had served as members of Parliament for a period exceeding five years were also entitled to an additional pension of Rs. 500/- per month for every year in excess of five years. The minimum pension of Rs. 2,500/- per month to former members of Parliament with four years membership was raised to Rs. 3,000/- per month with effect from 14 September 2001 by the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 2001. The additional pension of Rs. 500/- per month for membership of every year in excess of five years was also raised to Rs. 600/- per month from the said date. However, the minimum pension for the other two categories of former members of Parliament remained unchanged. It was, therefore, proposed to increase the pension of these two categories of former members of Parliament, (i.e. former members who had served as members of Lok Sabha twice but in aggregate less than four years and members of Provisional Parliament) from Rs. 2,500/- per month to Rs. 3,000/- per month with effect from 14 September 2001. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2002 which sought to achieve the above objects was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 15 May and 17 May 2002, respectively. The Bill received the President's assent on 3 June 2002.

We reproduce here the texts of the above Acts.

—Editor

---

## **THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S PENSION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2002**

*An Act further to amend the Vice-President's Pension Act, 1997.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. *Short title and commencement:* (1) This Act may be called the Vice-President's Pension (Amendment) Act, 2002.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Amendment of section 2:* In section 2 of the Vice-President's Pension Act, 1997 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-



“(1A) The spouse of a person who dies—

(a) while holding the office of Vice-President, or

(b) after ceasing to hold office as Vice-President either by the expiration of his term of office or by resignation of his office,

shall be paid a family pension at the rate of fifty per cent of pension as is admissible to a retiring Vice-President, for the remainder of her life.”.

3. *Insertion of new section 3A:* After section 3 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“3A. *Free accommodation to spouse of Vice-President:* Subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf, the spouse of a person who dies—

(a) while holding the office of Vice-President, or

(b) after ceasing to hold office as Vice-President either by the expiration of his term of office or by resignation of his office,

shall be entitled to the use of unfurnished residence without payment of licence fee, for the remainder of her life.”.

### **THE SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT (SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 2002**

*An Act further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement:* (1) This Act may be called the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Second Amendment) Act, 2002.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 3rd day of March, 2002.

2. *Insertion of new section 7A:* After section 7 of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“7A. *Family pension, etc., to spouse of Speaker dying in office:*

(1) With effect from the commencement of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Second Amendment)

Act, 2002, there shall be paid a family pension, to the spouse of the Speaker of the House of the People who dies while holding such office at the rate of fifty per cent of the salary last drawn by him for the remainder of life of such spouse from the date of death of the Speaker:

Provided that the spouse of such Speaker shall not be entitled to receive pension available to the spouse of any member of Parliament who dies during his term of office as such member for a period of five years from the date of death of the member under sub-section (1A) of section 8A of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 4 and subject to any rules made in this behalf under section 11, such spouse shall be entitled to the use of unfurnished residence without payment of licence fee for the remainder of her life.

(3) Subject to any rules made in this behalf under section 11,—

- (a) such spouse, for the remainder of her life; and
- (b) the minor children of such Speaker.

shall be entitled to medical attendance and treatment, free of charge.”.

### **THE SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT AND LEADERS OF OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2002**

*An Act further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953 and the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

#### *CHAPTER I*

##### PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title and commencement:* (1) This Act may be called the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament and Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Amendment) Act, 2002.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 17th day of September, 2001.

**CHAPTER II****AMENDMENT TO THE SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT ACT, 1953**

2. *Amendment of section 5 of Act 20 of 1953:* In section 5 of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that on and from the 17th day of September, 2001, the sumptuary allowance shall be paid to—

- (a) the Speaker of the House of the People at the same rate at which the sumptuary allowance is payable, under section 5 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, to every other Minister who is a member of the Cabinet;
- (b) the Deputy Chairman and the Deputy Speaker at the same rate at which the sumptuary allowance is payable, under section 5 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, to a Minister of State.”.

**CHAPTER III****AMENDMENT TO THE SALARY AND ALLOWANCES OF LEADERS OF OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT ACT, 1977**

3. *Amendment of section 3 of Act 33 of 1977:* In section 3 of the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977, in sub-section (3), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that on and from the 17th day of September, 2001, the sumptuary allowance shall be paid to each Leader of the Opposition at the same rate at which the sumptuary allowance is payable, under section 5 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, to every other Minister who is a member of the Cabinet.”.

**THE SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2002**

*An Act further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement:* (1) This Act may be called the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 2002.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 14th day of September, 2001.

2. *Amendment of section 8A of Act 30 of 1954:* In section 8A of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, in sub-section (1),—

- (a) in the opening portion, for the figures "1993", the figures "2001" shall be substituted;
- (b) in the second and third provisos, for the figures and words "1993, be entitled to a pension of two thousand and five hundred rupees per mensem" at both the places where they occur, the figures and words "2002, be entitled to a pension of three thousand rupees per mensem" shall be substituted.

### **THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2002**

*An Act further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title:* This Act may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2002.

2. *Amendment of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950:* The Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 is hereby amended in the manner and to the extent specified hereunder, namely:—

- (a) in PART XIII.—*Orissa*,—
  - (i) omit entry 22;
  - (ii) omit entry 90;
  - (iii) after entry 93, insert—
    - "94. Mangali (in Koraput and Kalahandi districts);
    - 95. Mirgan (in Navrangpur district).";
- (b) in PART XIV.—*Punjab*,—
  - (i) for entry 9, substitute—
    - "9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi, Ramdasia, Ramdasia Sikh, Ravidasia, Ravidasia Sikh.";
  - (ii) after entry 37, insert—
    - "38. Mochi.";

(c) in PART XIX. *West Bengal*,—

(i) for entry 22, substitute—

“22. Hari, Mehtar, Mehtor, Bhangi. *Balmiki*.”;

(ii) after entry 59, insert—

“60. Chain (in Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia and Dakshin Dinajpur districts).”.

### **THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDERS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2002**

*An Act further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) order, 1950 so as to provide for inclusion of certain Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes oustees of the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, who have been displaced due to Sardar Sarovar Project on the Narmada River and are settled or may be settled in the State of Gujarat, in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes specified in relation to State of Gujarat.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows: —

1. *Short title*: This Act may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002.

2. *Amendment of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950*: In the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, in Part IV.—*Gujarat*, after entry 30, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“31. Balahi, Balai

32. Bhangi, Mehtar

33. Chamar

34. Chikwa, Chikvi

35. Koli, Kori

36. Kotwal (in Bhind, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Kargone, Mandsaur, Morena, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Ujjain and Vidisha districts).”.

3. *Amendment of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950*: In the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, in PART IV.—*Gujarat*, after entry 29, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“30. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia

31. Tadvi Bhil, Pawra, Vasave

32. Padvi.”.

## SESSIONAL REVIEW

---

### THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

#### NINTH SESSION

The Ninth Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 25 February 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 17 May 2002. The House was prorogued on 22 May 2002.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 15 April to 17 May 2002 is given below\*.

#### A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

*Discussion under Rule 184 regarding the failure of the administration in ensuring the security of minority community in various parts of the country especially in Gujarat:* Moving the Motion on 30 April 2002, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav of the Samajwadi Party said that those who were guilty of committing the heinous crime at Godhra should be punished. Asking as to why no precautionary measure was taken by the Gujarat Government after the incident, he stated that he was not alone to point this out; the National Human Rights Commission, the National Commission on Minorities, the National Commission for Women, several organisations, the media and the Opposition had found the Chief Minister of Gujarat guilty on this count.

The member stated that the fervour of patriotism created by Gandhiji in the minds of the common people had been put on stake by the Government and requested it not to put the country's unity and integrity at stake for the sake of one Chief Minister. He added that the incidents in Gujarat have had a cascading effect on many other States like Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. He reiterated that if peace and tranquillity was not restored

---

\* For resume of some of the important discussions, etc. held during the period 25 February to 22 March 2002, see the *Journal of Parliamentary Information* Vol. XLVIII, No.2, June 2002, pp. 202-26

in Gujarat, the Prime Minister as well as the Chief Minister of Gujarat had no right to stay in power.

Participating in the discussion\*, the Leader of the Opposition, Smt. Sonia Gandhi (Indian National Congress) termed the Gujarat tragedy as a national calamity and said that it was a challenge to our collective conscience. She pointed out that secularism was at stake as the violence continued and governance had collapsed in Gujarat. As such the discussion was on an issue of paramount importance. Demanding the removal of the Chief Minister, she said that the clinching evidence of the State Government's partisan policies came in the form of large-scale transfer of police and civil administration officers who had tried to fulfil their constitutional duties in a professional and impartial way. She alleged that when all the efforts of the Government should have been focused exclusively on law and order and on relief and rehabilitation, the Central Government and the State Government threatened to dissolve the Vidhan Sabha and hold elections. She said that the threat was an insult to India's democracy and Constitution. Suggesting that NGOs, citizens, Social Action Groups, women's organisations and Gandhian associations must all be mobilized to bring Gujarat back to the path of harmony, she appealed to the Prime Minister to rise above party affiliation and respond to his responsibilities and obligations to the people of India, irrespective of religion and faith.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee (CPI-M) said that the type of mayhem and brutality that had been committed in Gujarat in the name of religion had degraded the nation. He criticized the Prime Minister for his speech in Goa and coming out openly against the Muslim fundamentalists and for speaking nothing against the Hindu fundamentalists.

Shri K. Yerrannaidu (TDP) said that the Gujarat violence was a national issue and it had many implications. Stressing the need for maintaining law and order in the State at any cost, he reiterated his party's demand for a change in the leadership in Gujarat and to withhold elections till such time as normalcy was restored.

Shri Chandra Shekhar (Samajwadi Janata Party-Rashtriya) felt that a Government which could not protect its citizens had no right

---

\* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri S.S. Palanimanickam, Praveen Rashtrapal, Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Rashid Alvi, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Ram Vilas Paswan, Joachim Baxla, Ratilal Kalidas Varma, Mani Shankar Aiyar, Capt (Retd.) Inder Singh and Kumari Uma Bharati

to rule. Saying that the world was looking at the country in anger in the wake of the incidents in Gujarat, he cautioned that the nation would disintegrate if the world was allowed to interfere in social and religious matters of the country.

Shri Anant Gangaram Geete (Shiv Sena) labelled the terrorist activities in India as a proxy war by terrorists from Pakistan. Expressing concern over lack of unity on the issue of cross border terrorism and proxy war by Pakistan, he suggested going into the root cause of the incidents in Gujarat. Terrorism should not be linked with religion, he added.

Shri P.H. Pandian (AIADMK) said the Central Government should take steps to bring an end to violence and restore normalcy in Gujarat by initiating confidence-building measures amongst the people.

Shri Vaiko (MDMK) said that the incidents in Gujarat had been a blot on the face of the country. Condemning those responsible for the carnage in Gujarat, he expressed his party's faith in the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the Government's commitment to honour secularism.

Shri Sharad Pawar (NCP) expressed the urgent need to rehabilitate the affected people of Gujarat and said that peace could be restored in Gujarat by the Government by bringing all political parties together.

The Minister of Defence, Shri George Fernandes said that the incidents in Gujarat were not something new but had been going on for the last 54 years in the country and for the last 46 years of Congress rule in the country and in some of the States. Refuting the allegation that there was delay in the deployment of Army in Gujarat, he requested all the members to assist in establishing peace in the State and not to indulge in a misinformation campaign. He added that in ninety per cent areas of Gujarat, there was total peace and with the co-operation of all peace could be established in the rest of the State as well.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee (All India Trinamool Congress) wanted that political parties should take steps so as to unite the country and not to divide it further. She urged the Central Government to take appropriate action so that women and children from the minority communities and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were given adequate protection.

The Minister of State in the Department of Defence Production



and Supplies of the Ministry of Defence, Shri Harin Pathak said the main issue was to find out who fanned the fire and defended the offenders. Saying that no good would be done by giving political colour to the communal riots, he appealed to all to speak out in consensus so as to establish peace in Gujarat.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (Rashtriya Janata Dal) felt that as the inquiry conducted so far had failed to establish the reasons and motive behind the Godhra carnage, the needle of suspicion was turned towards the Government in power. He, therefore, demanded the immediate removal of the Chief Minister, Shri Narendra Modi and the resignation of the Union Home Minister.

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav (Janata Dal-United) asked the Government to invoke article 356 in the State of Gujarat so that violence could be stopped.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Omar Abdullah said that a very large part of what gave rise to the killings in Godhra had to do with the fact that religion and communalism had begun to play a big role in politics today. The minority community was now treated more as a vote bank than as genuine community members of India. In order to improve the situation in Gujarat, he suggested giving a free hand to non-governmental organisations. Along with this, more work was needed to depoliticize the administration and police. He also announced his party's decision to abstain from voting.

Shri G.M. Banatwalla (Muslim League Kerala State Committee) felt that the Modi Government would not implement any suggestion for bringing peace in Gujarat. He added that basic amenities had not been provided in relief camps and people were being harassed inside the camps.

Shri Ajay Chakraborty (CPI) criticized the Prime Minister for not uttering a single word on Hindu fundamentalism while criticizing Muslim fundamentalism in his speech in Goa. Saying that the State Government had utterly failed in its duties in stopping the carnage in Gujarat, he demanded the immediate removal of the Chief Minister, Shri Narendra Modi.

Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi (All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen) said that till the present dispensation continued in power in Gujarat, the crisis there was not going to be resolved.

Shri Amar Roy Pradhan (All India Forward Bloc) wanted that the

law and order situation must be improved and communal harmony restored in the State.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani was of the view that the Godhra incident was condemnable because it had brought a bad name to the country and had tarnished the country's track record of communal harmony. Conceding that at some places there might have been laxity in administration and police, the Minister stated that to say there had been deliberate carnage, State-engineered mayhem, and State-engineered genocide was not correct. He added that the Government was of the opinion that the removal of Chief Minister, Shri Narendra Modi would not solve the problem. Shri Advani promised that the Government would take all the steps for providing relief to the people living in the camps and for their rehabilitation at the earliest.

Intervening in the discussion, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said he was accused of changing his statements and also that he was opposed to Islam. He stressed that he treated such allegations as character assassination and said that he never discriminated on the basis of religion, faith and caste.

The Prime Minister expressed the view that it was not appropriate to frequently show scenes of killings and charred dead bodies, and in such troubled times, the media had to take every care about what they show and write. Requesting all to look towards the future, he welcomed the suggestion of a unanimous resolution regarding relief package for those people of Gujarat who had become homeless. He announced an immediate package of assistance of Rs.150 crore to the Government of Gujarat.

Replying to the debate, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav appealed to all to act with all seriousness towards bridging emotional distances and connecting the hearts. This, he said, could be done by dismissing the Chief Minister and imposing President's rule in Gujarat.

The motion was negated.

*Election of Speaker\* : Shri Manohar Joshi was elected as the new Speaker of Lok Sabha on 10 May 2002.*

*Statement by the Minister of Home Affairs regarding extension of*

---

\* For details of the election of the Speaker, see Short Note "New Speaker of the Lok Sabha" in the *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol.XLVIII, No.2, June 2002, pp. 156-165

*Ceasefire Agreement with NSCN(K) by a period of one year with effect from 28 April 2002:* Making a Statement in the House on 26 April 2002, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani said that the Government of India had entered into a formal ceasefire with the NSCN(K) for a period of one year with effect from 28 April 2001. During the period, there had been discussion between the representatives of the Government of India and the NSCN(K). The Minister said both sides were satisfied with the progress made so far in implementing the ceasefire. He added that both sides had, therefore, agreed to further extend the ceasefire by a period of one year with effect from 28 April 2002.

*Statement by the Minister of Tourism and Culture regarding National Tourism Policy, 2002:* Making a Statement in the House on 6 May 2002, the Minister of Tourism and Culture, Shri Jagmohan stated that the New National Tourism Policy had been finalised by the Government with a view to enhancing employment potential within the tourism sector and also fostering economic integration with other sectors. The new Policy attempted to: position tourism as a major engine of economic growth; focus on domestic tourism as a way or driver of tourism growth; position India as a global brand to take advantage of the burgeoning global travel and trade and the vast untapped potential of India as a destination; acknowledge the critical role of private sector with the Government working as a proactive facilitator and catalyst; create and develop integrated tourism circuits based on India's unique civilization, heritage, and culture in partnership with the States, private sector and other agencies; and to ensure that the tourist to India gets physically invigorated, mentally rejuvenated, culturally enriched, spiritually elevated and enabled to "feel India from within".

The Minister stated that the previous Policy which was formulated in 1982 no longer answered the needs of the time. He laid down the highlights and principles of the new Policy as under:

- Account should be taken of the fact that for the last four decades or so, a tourism revolution had been sweeping the world. From 700 million in 2001, the number of tourists leaving their homes worldwide had been estimated to swell to 1.5 billion by 2020 and receipts from it were estimated to cross \$2000 billion. If India is to partake in this revolution in a meaningful way, it must change its strategies, techniques and tools of its machinery of implementation.

- At the institutional level, a framework would have to be evolved which is Government-led, private sector-driven and community welfare-oriented.
- The deep-rooted relationship of tourism and India's cultural assets should be fully recognised and provided for.
- Effective linkages and close-co-ordination should be established with such Departments as Civil Aviation, Environment, Forest, Railways, Home, etc.
- Sustainability should serve as the guiding star for the new Policy. Development and management strategies should be so worked out as to ensure that tourism largely acts as a smokeless industry and its ecological footprints remain as soft as possible.
- Greater emphasis should be laid on eco-tourism, whose parameter should be broader than those of nature tourism alone.
- Special thrust should be imparted to rural tourism and tourism in small settlements, where sizeable assets of India's cultural and natural wealth exist.
- Importance should be given to domestic tourism, particularly tourism connected with pilgrimage, and it should be so designed that the infrastructure created under it serves as the backbone of international tourism in times to come.
- The requirements of a new class of young tourists with marked preference for adventure and distant destinations, in hills, caves and forests should be met and guest tourism encouraged through panchayats and local bodies and associations.
- Special attraction of the tourist for Yoga, Sidhha, etc. as well as for the Indian cuisine should be made use of and effectively encouraged.
- The tourism industry and travel agents should be persuaded to evolve and adopt voluntarily a code of ethics and its infringement should be firmly dealt with by tour and travel associations.
- A section of the State Police should be earmarked to act as tourist police and special training should be imparted to them.
- At the international level, India should play a dynamic role and make its presence felt at the World Tourism Organisation, World Tourism and Travel Council and Earth Council.
- The civilizational issues as well as issues pertaining to

civic administration and good governance must be attended to and made an effective part of the tourism policy.

*Statement by the Minister of Home Affairs regarding terrorist attack on bus passengers and Army camp at Kaluchak near Jammu:* Making a Statement in the House on 14 May 2002, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani said that on 14 May, at about 6.15 a.m., a serious terrorist incident occurred near Kaluchak in Jammu district on the Pathankot-Jammu National Highway. Three terrorists boarded a Himachal Roadways bus at Vijaypur between Pathankot and Jammu. As soon as the bus reached Kaluchak bridge, terrorists started shooting indiscriminately at the passengers. They then de-boarded the bus, threw a grenade towards the bus and then ran towards the Army camp. The three terrorists entered the family lines of the Army camp where they continued firing and throwing grenades indiscriminately killing and injuring some Army personnel and members of their families.

The Minister stated that all the three terrorists were killed during the encounter and three Army personnel, eight family members of Army personnel and 19 other civilians were killed. Of the 30 persons killed, 11 were women and 10 children. Forty-seven injured persons were being treated in a military hospital and one person had been shifted to the Jammu Medical College Hospital. The Minister stated that the Governor, the Chief Minister, the Minister of State for Home of Jammu and Kashmir, the DGP of the State and senior Army and civilian Officers visited the site of the incident and reviewed the situation. They also met the injured in the hospital.

The Home Minister said that Abu Usama, spokesman of Lashker-e-Toiba (LeT) based in POK, had telephonically claimed to a Srinagar news agency that the incident was the handiwork of the new outfit Al-Man-Suren floated by the LeT. He also mentioned that the Jamait-ul-Mujahideen (JuM) had also claimed responsibility. The Minister stated that it was not a coincidence that the incident had occurred at a time when a senior US State Department official was visiting the country. Reiterating that the Government remained committed to taking all possible steps to control the militancy within Jammu and Kashmir and that the security forces had been conducting intelligence based operations against the terrorists, the Minister said, in the first four months of the year, 601 terrorists, of whom 190 were foreign mercenaries, had been killed by the security forces.

*Discussion under Rule 193 regarding terrorist attack on bus passengers and Army camp at Kaluchak in Jammu on 14 May 2002:*

Initiating the discussion in the House on 17 May 2002, the Leader of the Opposition, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi of the Indian National Congress conveyed her deepest and heartfelt condolences to those who had lost their lives and to the families of the bereaved. Describing the attack on Parliament on 13 December and on the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly in October 2001 as manifestations of the proxy war that was being waged against India from across the border, she stated that Pakistan's ruling establishment did not want peace and normalcy with India. These forces were also determined to prevent peace from returning to Jammu and Kashmir.

Smt. Gandhi said that while her party had all along been consistently and broadly supporting the Government on the issue, the Government owed the nation a clear and convincing explanation about the concrete results of its policy. She doubted whether the international coalition against terrorism had at all helped the nation in any way, and stressed that India must ultimately have to combat terrorism within its borders on its own. Pointing out that elections were round the corner in Jammu and Kashmir, she requested the Governments at the Centre and in the State to ensure that the voters feel free to cast their votes without fear.

Participating in the discussion\*, Shri Somnath Chatterjee (CPI-M) strongly condemned the attack and wanted to know India's position with regard to the international coalition against terrorism, headed by the USA. He felt that a strong condemnation of what had happened on 14 May did not mean condonation of the Government's failure. Pointing out that Assembly elections were near, Shri Chatterjee urged the Government to take the country into confidence and to tell the people what were its proposals to make democracy function and operate. In this regard, he suggested a three-pronged approach—stepping up of diplomatic and political pressure on Pakistan to take effective steps against extremists; taking effective steps to strengthen the political process in Jammu and Kashmir by offering autonomy as the basis of negotiation; and increased vigilance and security measures to check hardcore extremists.

Shri K. Yerrannaidu (TDP) said that India had substantial forces

---

\* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Madan Lal Khurana, Rashid Alvi, Priya Ranjan Dasgupta, S.S. Palaniamanickam, P.A. Sangma, Brahmanand Mandal, Bhartruhari Mahtab, S.K. Biswasnuthiary, Chowdhary Talib Hussain, Dr. K. Malaisamy and Capt.(Retd.) Inder Singh

on its borders and wondered how it was possible for hundreds of persons to cross over the borders. He considered the terrorist attack as the failure of the Intelligence Services and also of the Government and suggested that effective and concrete steps should be taken by the Government to contain terrorism and to punish those persons responsible for suicide attacks.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (Samajwadi Party) condemned the attack and termed it as a heinous crime. He felt that the Government could have registered its protest before the US Assistant Secretary of State who was on a visit to India. He alleged that the Government lacked the will power to take effective steps to curb terrorism. The Government had to take the entire country and the Opposition into confidence, he added.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee (All India Trinamool Congress) stressed the need to chalk out a strategy to tackle the threat posed by the terrorists and to formulate a uniform policy to deal with cross border terrorism. She expressed her party's full support to the Government in the fight against terrorism and urged the Government to take whatever action it deemed fit.

Shri Anant Gangaram Geete (Shiv Sena) said that the attack on Parliament and the incident at Kaluchak were part of an undeclared war waged by Pakistan. Saying that not only Kashmir but the whole nation was bearing the brunt of terrorism, he suggested striking at the very base of terrorism across the border.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Prof. Chaman Lal Gupta said that Pakistan had involved itself in proxy war for the last 12 years. He pointed out that earlier the security forces were fighting the militants in the borders as well as inside the country. But the situation changed when the forces were deployed at the border. When 80 companies from Doda and Udhampur district were shifted to higher regions, militants started roaming freely, targeting innocent people. The Home Ministry had constituted Village Defence Committees and they were fighting militants in the real sense. He suggested that each person of every Village Defence Committee be given Rs. 2500 and provided with at least one wireless set and one automatic weapon.

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav (Janata Dal-United) urged the Government to take some effective action against terrorist infiltration. He also wanted that the financial resources of the terrorists be destroyed.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Omar Abdullah said that the attack had the makings of serious repercussions on the morale of the troops that were stationed on the border. The attack could not be allowed to go unchecked, uncondemned and unanswered. The Minister said what India had expected from Pakistan was very simple—the banning of Lashker-e-Toiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed, arrest of their leadership, cessation of cross border infiltration and terrorism and handing over to India 20 of the most wanted criminals, including terrorists. India had got nothing from Pakistan and there was an increase in infiltration. Since the international community had merely rendered lip service, India's fight against terrorism had become its own. He pointed out that the incident at Kaluchak would have a serious impact on the coming elections in Jammu and Kashmir in October.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (RJD) said that the Government should take the people into confidence and suggested that India should fight Pakistan and terrorists diplomatically by isolating them.

Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal (Revolutionary Socialist Party) said that incidents of terrorism had been on the increase in the country in spite of the POTO being in place. He suggested that the Opposition parties should be taken into confidence and reiterated his party's support to the Government in taking whatever steps it deemed necessary to crush terrorism.

Shri Amar Roy Pradhan (All India Forward Bloc) said the Central Government must act properly to conduct the elections in Jammu and Kashmir in October.

Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale (JD-Secular) said that communal voices should be curbed and the country could become great only when people belonging to all religions get united.

Shri Ajay Chakraborty (CPI) said that America was giving billions and billions of dollars in aid to Pakistan which was trying to destabilize India. He stated that India, therefore, had every right to protect itself and to crush terrorism and cross border terrorism. The Government, he said, should take suitable action in that direction.

Shri Simranjit Singh Mann (Shiromani Akali Dal—S.S. Mann) wanted that the democratic institutions and democracy should be strengthened in Kashmir. He wondered why the current Government and the Opposition were denying Kashmir its demand for the revival of the pre-1953 status and not strengthening the democratic forces in that State.



Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani said that proxy war was more dangerous than actual war, because in actual war the enemy was known. The Minister stated that during the last four years, India had formed Joint Working Groups with several countries in order to counter terrorism. Replying to some members' view that intelligence should have given inputs to forewarn incidents like Kaluchak, he said that it must be recognised that terrorism was a serious menace and it became more serious when countries sponsoring terrorism produce suicide squads which were known as *Fidayeen*.

The Minister said that after its humiliating defeats in the wars of 1947, 1965 and 1971, Pakistan changed its strategy and launched a proxy war against India through the ISI by sponsoring terrorism across the border. Placing the incident of Kaluchak at par with the incidents which took place on 1 October and 13 December 2001, the Minister informed the House that a total of 31 people died in the incident at Kaluchak. He said that under such circumstances, the Government would have to weigh the pros and cons and take a decision accordingly. The Minister mentioned that the visiting US Assistant Secretary of State had called on him and both of them had discussed the Kaluchak incident. He informed that during the course of the discussion, he had expressed his unhappiness over the U.S. attitude towards Pakistan.

Shri Advani added that in order to attain victory over terrorism, India could not rely on others, but had to fight it out on its own.

*Resolution condemning the terrorist attack on bus passengers and Army camp at Kaluchak in Jammu and Kashmir on 14 May 2002:* Condemning the terrorist attack on the bus passengers and the Army camp at Kaluchak, the Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi placed the following resolution on 17 May 2002, before the House:

"This House strongly condemns the most dastardly attack at Kaluchak, Jammu on 14 May 2002 by terrorists belonging to Lashker-e-Toiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed from across Pakistan and conveys its heart-felt sympathies to the bereaved families. We have consistently tried to build friendly relations with Pakistan through the mechanism provided by the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration, to solve all existing problems. But to our great disappointment, our efforts did not meet with desired response from Pakistan. It is essential that the leaders of the world community take note of the continuing acts of terrorism encouraged by Pakistan so that united and effective

action could be taken against the same. The House resolves to fight against such senseless acts of terrorism which are against humanity as a whole, in a united and determined manner and declares this nation's commitment to see an end to this menace".

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

## B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2002\** and *The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2002\**: Moving the Motion for consideration of the Bills on 2 May 2002, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya said that the proposals incorporated in these Bills were in accordance with the procedure set by the Government of India and these proposals had the approval of the concerned State Governments, Registrar-General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The first Bill sought to continue the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes status of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, who had been settled or were to be settled in Gujarat following implementation of the Sardar Sarovar Project. The second objective was that such oustees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra would continue to get similar benefits in the State of Gujarat.

As regards the second Bill, *i.e.* The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Minister stated that the objective was that the Castes which were eligible for inclusion in the list of SCs, as per procedure, may be included in the concerned Schedule by this Bill so that the people belonging to these Castes could get all those benefits which were being availed by the people included in the list of Scheduled Castes.

Participating in the discussion\*\*, Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal (Revo-

---

\* The Bills were introduced in the Lok Sabha on 8 March 2002

\*\* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Priya Ranjan Dasmuni, Thawar Chand Gehlot, H.D. Deve Gowda, Ratilal Kalidas Varma, Moinul Hassan Ahamed, Praveen Rashtrapal, Dharmraj Singh Patel, Ram Sajeevan, Rupchand Murmu, Madhab Rajbangshi, Bhan Singh Bhaura, Virendra Kumar, Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Ramdas Athawale, Sheesh Ram Singh Ravi, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Naresh Kumar Puglia, Varkala Radhakrishnan, Chhatrapal Singh, Punnulal Mohale, S.S. Palanimanickam, Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, Dr. Ramkrishna Kusmaria, Dr. Sanjay Paswan, Dr. M.V.V.S. Murthi, Dr. Bikram Sarkar, Smt. Jaskaur Meena and Smt. Sandhya Bauri

lutionary Socialist Party) said that after the partition of the country many people were displaced and came to settle down in India. They were sent to Dandakaranya, Mana Camp, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and other areas. He said that although these people really belonged to SC/STs, they did not get recognition in the areas where they settled down. He expressed his support to the two Bills and expected the Government to adopt certain measures so as to rectify the lacuna prevailing in the system.

Shri Amar Roy Pradhan (All India Forward Bloc) supported the Bills and requested that the people belonging to Nossho Sheikh and Sehraurdy Sheikh should be included in the Scheduled Caste category.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (Rashtriya Janata Dal) felt the need to bring a comprehensive Bill and said that families belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe face a lot of problems in availing the benefits on migration to another State. He demanded that Nonia and Mallah also known as Saini and Turha, basically selling fruits and vegetables in some districts, and Tagma, Tanti and Pan, different names of one caste, be included in the list of Scheduled Castes.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya expressed his appreciation of the concern shown in the House for the people belonging to SC/ST.

The Bills were passed.

*The Delimitation Bill, 2002\**: Moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill on 7 May 2002, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley said that the Eighty-fourth Constitution amendment had three principal features: the base year of delimitation would be 1991; the total number of seats both in the entire country and in a given State would remain frozen at the present figure till the year 2026; and the basis of determination of the total number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would now be the 1991 census. The Minister stated that the principal feature of the Delimitation Bill was that there would be a Delimitation Commission which had been given the task of carrying out delimitation of parliamentary and Assembly constituencies. The Delimitation Commission would consist of three members of whom one shall be

---

\* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 3 May 2002

appointed from amongst persons who are or have been Judges of the Supreme Court and other members being the Chief Election Commissioner or an Election Commissioner nominated by him and the State Election Commissioner concerned, both *ex officio*.

The Minister stated that the Delimitation Commission shall associate with itself ten persons from the State, five of whom would be the representatives of that State in the House of the People nominated by the Speaker and five would be the nominees of the State Assembly, also nominated by the Speaker of that Assembly. The allocation of seats shall remain unaltered. The Minister stated that the constituencies which were reserved for the Scheduled Castes shall be distributed in different parts of the State and located as far as practicable in those areas where the proportion of the population of the Scheduled Castes were comparatively large. As against this, the constituencies which were reserved for Scheduled Tribes shall as far as practicable be located in the areas where the proportion of their population was the largest. This was because the general demographic pattern for the Scheduled Tribes population had been that it was confined to a particular area. The Commission had been given wide powers to obtain the services and records of several authorities such as the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Surveyor General of India and other officers of the Central or the State Government.

Participating in the discussion\*, Shri Somnath Chatterjee (CPI-M) said that there should be a proper delimitation of constituencies after every census. The principle adopted should be that nobody in this country should have a feeling of being left out of the electoral process. He pointed out that criminalisation of politics and corruption had become major banes of national life. These were matters which were not only plaguing the country, but were also eating into the vitals of the country's parliamentary democratic system, based on election.

Shri K. Yerrannaidu (TDP) said that if there were no such deterrents such as freezing of constituencies, then States would not take effective steps to control population. He stressed on the

---

\* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shushil Kumar Shinde, Lal Bihari Tiwari, Adhi Sankar, Dharmraj Singh Patel, K.A. Sangtam, Raghunath Jha, Ratilal Kalidas Varma, Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, M.O.H. Farook, Sahib Singh, Moinul Hassan Ahamed, Anadi Charan Sahu, Bijoy Krishna Handique, N.T. Shanmugam, S. Saiduzzaman and Dr. K. Malaisamy

establishment of a Delimitation Commission after every ten or twenty years and said it should be made a mandatory provision.

Shri P.H. Pandian (AIADMK) wanted that the reserved constituencies be continued for about 40 to 50 years and demanded the rotation of such seats. He also urged the Law Minister to delimit some constituencies which were extra large.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (RJD) termed the Bill as illegal and unconstitutional and also against the provision of article 82.

Shri P.C. Thomas (Indian Federal Democratic Party) said that though clause 9(a) of the Bill had provided that geographical compactness of the area was to be considered, there were so many instances where the local administrative units and the constituencies did not fit in, when the Government considered the geographical sense.

Shri G.M. Banatwalla (Muslim League Kerala State Committee) suggested movement in the direction of readjusting the sizes of the constituencies with the availability of the figures of 2001 census, rather than adopting the figures of 1991 census. Advocating the proportional representation system of voting as the need of the hour, he mentioned that even the Law Commission had recommended this. On the composition of the Delimitation Commission, he stated that a sitting judge of the Supreme Court should be the Chairman and one more judge should be there as a member.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (Samajwadi Party) said that delimitation should be based on the population of a geographical unit.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley said that the Delimitation Commission would take pains to ensure that uniformity in the size of all the constituencies was approximately maintained. He stated that the provision of rotation was excluded from the purview of the Bill as there was no unanimity on this count.

The Minister stated that the Election Commission and the Law Commission had proposed that a charge-sheeted candidate should be debarred from contesting elections. Almost all the parties opposed this view and a consensus could not be generated on it so far. On whether another judge should be made a member of the Commission, the Minister stated that as the issues involved therein were more of an administrative nature than judicial, like the strength of the population, the number of administrative districts and the manner of

allocation, this was a fair composition of the proposed Delimitation Commission and there was no need for any kind of apprehension.

On the two-year tenure for submitting the report, the Minister said that the previous Commission took four years as there was a lot of paper work involved. With the availability of the facility of computer, the Minister said that the Commission was expected to submit its report within the stipulated two-year period.

The Bill was passed.

*The Vice-President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2002\**: Moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill in the House on 7 May 2002, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri I.D. Swami said that the Bill sought to further amend the Vice-President's Pension Act, 1997 and provided, in clause 2, for family pension to the spouse of a person who dies while holding the office of the Vice-President or after the expiration of his term of office or after the resignation from the office. Clause 3 of the Bill provides that in the event of death of a person who holds, or has held office as Vice-President, the surviving spouse of such person shall be entitled, for the remainder of her life, to the use of unfurnished residence without payment of license.

The Bill was passed without discussion.

*The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2001\*\**: The discussion on the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2001 took place on 13, 14 and 15 May 2002. Moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill in the House on 13 May 2002, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil said that the Bill had earlier been referred to the Standing Committee on Finance for examination and report by the Speaker. The Standing Committee had approved the Bill for enactment by the Parliament without any modification/amendment. The Minister stated that the Parliament had passed the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 in December 1999 and this Act was made effective in April 2000 with the establishment of the statutory authority. Through the amendment to the Insurance Act, only Indian insurance companies registered under the Company Act, 1956 had been allowed to transact insurance business in India. The Government had considered the matter and the proposals to

---

\* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 13 March 2002

\*\* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16 August 2001

amend the Insurance Act, 1938 contained the provisions to allow the entry of cooperatives in the insurance sector. It was expected that the entry of cooperatives in the insurance sector would increase insurance coverage, especially in rural areas.

The Minister stated that according to the present provision in the Insurance Act, insurance premium is payable only by cash or cheque. It was necessary to allow payment of insurance premium through other forms like credit cards, smart cards, transaction over the Internet, etc. In addition, the Bill contained such consequential amendments which were consequential to the enactment of IRDA Act and would enable the smooth functioning of the insurance sector.

Participating in the discussion\*, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (Rashtriya Janata Dal) expressed the apprehension that brokers would misappropriate the funds of the people and in those circumstances the Government would simply be helpless. Also apprehending that the Government would have no control over the brokers, he stated that all the aspirations of the poor would vanish into thin air in such an eventuality and nothing might be left in the name of insurance. As such, he requested the Government to withdraw the Bill.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Finance, Shri Yashwant Sinha stated that out of the five elements in the amendments proposed to the Bill, the following two had attracted most attention of the House: (i) the entry of cooperatives into the insurance sector; and (ii) the licensing of brokers. He stated that these apprehensions were expressed earlier also. Referring to these, he pointed out that private sector insurance companies had now been operating both in life insurance and general insurance sectors and there was a growth from 64.98 per cent in 2000-01 to 137 per cent in 2001-02 in life insurance and from 5.9 per cent in 2000-01 to 11.4 per cent in 2001-02 in general insurance. The Minister, therefore, stated that there should be absolutely no apprehension that the public sector insurance companies were going to suffer. Also, mentioning that 54 per cent of the business of Life Insurance Corporation was in the rural sector, he said that it was entirely wrong to think that rural business was a losing business. The Minister also stated that the cooperative sector had its own strength. He added that it would be the endeavour of the

---

\* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Kirit Somaiya, A. Brahmanaiah, Thawar Chand Gehlot, Prabodh Panda, Rupchand Pal, Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi and C.N. Singh

Government to see that, in the insurance sector, the cooperatives function as strongly and in a healthy manner as in the private sector or in the public sector.

On the question of brokers as intermediaries, the Minister stated that the existing agents would carry on as before and norms would apply only to the new agents who would enter the field of insurance. The Minister assured the House that they would not collect the premium and their duties would be very clearly defined and regulated by the RBI. He further stated that while framing rules and implementing this legislation, the Government would take care of the concerns expressed by the members.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

*The Patents (Amendment) Bill, 2002\**: Moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill on 14 May 2002, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Murasoli Maran said that the agreement on TRIPS was an integral part of the "take-it or leave it" package finalised in the GATT Uruguay Round and the Draft Final Act signed in December 1993. India was required to meet some time-bound obligations in the areas of intellectual property protection. In order to do this, India must carve out a law so as to safeguard its national security, national interests, public health as also ensure availability of medicines at affordable prices, which is one of the human rights; design a system for a new era of explosions of state-of-the-art technologies; take note of the awakening of the conscience of the humanity because of HIV/AIDS; and make the administrative system more user friendly to facilitate knowledge and creativity-driven wealth creation, economic progress and betterment of life.

The Minister stated that introduction of the product patent regime for drugs, pharmaceuticals and agro-chemicals was not contemplated in the present Bill as India was not obliged to provide that until 1 January 2005. The Indian drug-pharma industry had made the fullest use of the Patents Act of 1970. Now was the time for the rest of the industry to move forward into the era of innovative 'research and development' mode, clinching the opportunities. The Minister said that the Indian industry had the necessary strength, capability, dynamic thinking and growing confidence in the advantages of entering a new era. The Bill sought to strike a fine balance between meeting the country's international obligations and all the national concerns. The

---

\* The Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha was laid on the Table on 13 May 2002



Bill also reflected the united will and wisdom of the Joint Committee of the Parliament which looked into the matter.

Participating in the discussion\*, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (RJD) said that this type of Bill should not have been brought in and it should be opposed. Indian herbs like *Amla*, *Behra*, *Haldi* and *Neem* were being patented and no steps were being taken by the Government to check this. He, therefore, urged the Government to give protection to traditional products.

Shri Ajay Chakraborty (CPI) said that in the name of Intellectual Property Act, the MNCs had enhanced the prices of life-saving drugs. He urged that there should be a stringent provision to control the price hike of medicines used by the common people of the country.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Murasoli Maran said that the Bill stood on the pillars of public interest, public health and nutrition, national interest, national security and protection of traditional knowledge and environment. Traditional knowledge was not at all patentable. He pointed out that when *Neem* was made a patent in America by the giant W.R. Grace, a manufacturer from Delhi challenged it and the patent was ultimately denied. Similarly, micro-organisms cannot be patented. However, the process by which micro-organisms had been developed could be patented if it meets the criteria for invention. Further, the Minister stated that patents were granted to make the benefit of patent invention available at reasonably affordable prices to the public.

The Bill was passed.

*The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2002\*\**: Moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill in the House on 15 May 2002, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar said that the Bill sought to introduce a very minor amendment. Prior to 14 September 2001, former members of either House of Parliament with minimum membership of four years were entitled to a pension of Rs.2500/- per month under sub-section (1) of section 8A of the

---

\* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rupchand Pal, Anadi Charan Sahu, Mani Shankar Aiyar, Subodh Mohite, M.A. Kharabela Swain, Shyama Charan Shukla, Suresh Kurup, Dr. M.V.V.S. Murthi and Dr. Nitish Sengupta

\*\* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14 May 2002

Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 and former members who had served as members of the House of the People twice for its duration but were not entitled to any pension due to non-completion of four years of membership and also the members of the Provisional Parliament were respectively entitled to a minimum pension of Rs.2500/- per month under the second and third provisos to sub-section (1) of section 8A of the Act. Besides this, former members who had served as members of Parliament for a period exceeding five years were also entitled to an additional pension of Rs.500/- per month for every year in excess of five years.

The minimum pension of Rs.2500/- per month to former members of Parliament with four years membership was raised to Rs.3000/- per month with effect from 14 September 2001 by the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 2001. The additional pension of Rs.500/- per month for membership of every year in excess of five years was also raised to Rs.600/- per month from the said date.

The present Bill sought to amend the sub-section (1) of section 8A of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 to raise the pension of former members of Parliament who had served as members of the House of the People twice but in aggregate less than four years and the members of Provisional Parliament from Rs.2500/- per month to Rs.3000/- per month with effect from 14 September 2001.

The Bill was passed.

*The Cable Television Network (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2002\**: Moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill on 15 May 2002, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Smt. Sushma Swaraj said that since the cable industry came into existence, all the channels were 'free to air channels'. The services of the cable operators were being provided to the masses at a fixed monthly fee. Thereafter, cable operators started recovering this money from the subscribers. Gradually, broadcasters started converting their channels into pay channels. Consequently, more 'free to air channels' were converted into pay channels and subscribers were the worst affected as a result thereof. The Minister stated that in view of this, a meeting of cable operators was convened and cable operators explained that they had to recover the money from the subscribers in order to pay to the

---

\* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14 May 2002

broadcaster. A meeting with the broadcasters was convened and they alleged that the cable operators made under-reporting of their subscribers. The Minister stated that to look into the matter, a task force was constituted with representatives of each of these three sectors. The report submitted by them revealed that all the three problems could be sorted out if a Conditional Access System (CAS) was installed by the Government. The Minister stated that the Government had the right to install CAS but these rights were not covered under any Act. The Government was, therefore, trying to make limited intervention in the matter of CAS to ensure that the basic needs of entertainment were provided by the cable operators to all at a reasonable fixed rate. This amendment, the Minister said, could alone provide a meaningful solution to the problems.

Participating in the discussion\*, Shri K. Yerrannaidu (TDP) said that the primary objective of the Bill was to ensure that every subscriber received at least a minimum number of free-to-air channels at a reasonable cost. He felt that if duty on set-top boxes was reduced and the set-top boxes were made available to consumers at lesser prices, more people would start using it.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (RJD) said that in the rural areas the rates of channels were high and suggested that every effort should be made to check the exploitation of the consumers by the operators.

Shri P.H. Pandian (AIADMK) pointed out that charges by cable television operators varied from place to place and said that the Bill was a welcome step which would protect consumers' interests.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Smt. Sushma Swaraj said that generally the Government did not wish to interfere in such issues but when it became a problem, the Government could not just keep on watching as a helpless spectator. So far as subscription towards cable service was concerned, the Minister said that the rate fixation would be done in consultation with the State Governments. The Minister further stated that the Bill also provided that the cable operators shall display a list showing the rate of every pay channel.

The Bill was passed.

---

\* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Prahlad Singh Patel, Hannan Mollah, Dharmraj Singh Patel, Kirit Somaiya, Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, S.S. Palanimanickam, Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, Prabhunath Singh, Ramdas Athawale, Satyavrat Chaturvedi and Dr. Nitish Sengupta

### C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Ninth Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, in all 35022 notices of Questions (26516 Starred, 8469 Unstarred and 37 Short Notice Questions) were received.

Out of these, 760 notices were admitted as Starred, 7908 as Unstarred and 2 as Short Notice Questions.

Due to interruptions in the House on 1, 7, 8 and 18 March and 15 and 16 April 2002; due to adjournment of the House on 4 March and 16, 17, 18, 19, and 22 April 2002; and due to the cancellation of sittings on 5 and 6 March 2002, Starred Questions were not called for oral answer. Starred Questions listed for the days were treated as Unstarred and their replies, together with the answers to Unstarred Questions, were laid on the Table/printed in the official report of those days.

*Daily average of Questions in the List of Questions orally answered:* The average number of Starred Questions answered orally in the House during the Session was two. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered was four on 9 May 2002.

The average number of Questions in the Unstarred List comes to 202 against the prescribed limit of 230, the minimum being 122 questions on 7 May 2002.

*Half-an-Hour Discussion:* In all 21 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session. Out of these, three notices were discussed on the floor of the House.

### D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Bhagwan Din, member of the Constituent Assembly, Sarvashri Uttam Rao Laxmanrao Patil, S.D. Somasundaram, Bhola Manjhi, K.T.K. Tangamani, Bhagu Nandu Malvia, Shiv Parsad Sahu, S.B. Patil, Indernath Bhagat, P.G. Mavalankar, L. Balaraman, Jagdish Narain Mandal, Ahsan Jafri, K. Narayana Rao, Surendra Jha Suman, Shankar Lal Sharma, V.N. Swaminathan, G.K. Manay, M.S. Oberoi, Vinayak Prasad Yadav, Smt. Suseela Gopalan, Smt. Pramila Dandavate, Smt. Kailash Pati, Smt. Gayatri Devi, all former members; Shri K.S. Raju, Additional Private Secretary to the Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Shri G.V. Menon, pilot of the helicopter carrying Shri Balayogi; and to the nine security personnel of the Watch and Ward Service of Parliament, Delhi Police and CRPF who laid down their lives during the terrorist attack on Parliament on 13 December 2001.

**STATE LEGISLATURES****ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Monsoon Session on 15 July 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 27 July 2002. There were eleven sittings in all.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, six Bills were passed by the House including the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Single Window Clearance Bill, 2002.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant, former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Bhavanam Venkatram, the Minister for Higher Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Karanam Ramachandra Rao and ten former members of the Legislative Assembly.

**ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*\***

The Third Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Seventh Session on 18 March 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 22 March 2002. The House was later prorogued by the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh. There were five sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* The Governor of Arunachal Pradesh addressed the House on 18 March 2002. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved by Shri Takar Marde and was seconded by Shri Tanyong Tatak, both members of the Legislative Assembly. The Motion was discussed on 18 March 2002 in which nine members participated. The Motion was adopted unanimously the same day.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the House passed the following Bills: (i) The Arunachal Pradesh Health and Establishment Bill, 2002; and (ii) The Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women Bill, 2002.

*Financial business:* During the Session, the Chief Minister, Shri Mukut Mithi, who is also in charge of the Ministry of Finance,

---

\* Material contributed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

\*\* Material contributed by the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

presented the Appropriation Accounts for the year 2000-2001 and the Finance Accounts for the year 2001-2002. The Demands for Grants for the year 2001-2002 and the Budget Estimates for the year 2002-2003 were also presented. The Demands for Grants for the year 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 relating to various Departments were also moved by the concerned Ministers and accepted in full. The necessary Appropriation Bills were also introduced and passed.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi.

### **ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Eleventh Assam Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Third (Budget) Session on 1 March 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 10 April 2002. The House was prorogued the same day. There were 21 sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* The Governor of Assam addressed the House on 1 March 2002. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved by Shri Wazed Ali Choudhury and was seconded by Shri Ripun Bora, both members of the Legislative Assembly. The Motion was later adopted after discussion in the House.

*Election of Deputy Speaker:* During the Session, Shri Tanka Bahadur Rai of the Congress (I) was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, in addition to the Appropriation Bills, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (ii) The Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 2002; (iii) The Assam Entry Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (iv) The Assam Amusements and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (v) The Assam Taxation (on Luxuries) (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (vi) The Assam General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (vii) The Assam Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (viii) The Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (ix) The Assam Panchayat (No. II) (Amendment) Bill, 2002; and (x) The Assam Right to Information Bill, 2002.

*Financial business:* On 5 March 2002, the Finance Minister,

---

\* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Shri Devanand Konwar presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2001-2002. The Annual Financial Statement (Budget Estimates) for the year 2002-2003 was presented in the House on 11 March 2002. The General Discussion on the Budget for the year 2002-2003 took place for three days and the Budget was passed on 27 March 2002. The Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 2002 and the Assam Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2002 were introduced and passed by the House on 6 and 27 March 2002, respectively.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi; former Governor of Assam, Shri B.K. Nehru; Sarvashri Digen Chandra Bora and Darshing Terang, former Ministers of Assam; Sarvashri Daibya Shakti Deka, Jogen Gogoi, Bahdra Kanta Gogoi, Sarat Chandra Rabha and Mohananda Bora, all former members of the Legislative Assembly; Sarvashri Chandra Kanta Barua, freedom fighter; Sabyasachi Rabha, former Chief Councillor of Rabha Hashang Autonomous Council; Atul Chandra Baruah, litterateur and former President of Assam Sahitya Sabha; Ashok Kumar, film star and Dada Saheb Phalke award winner; Pranab Baruah, artist; Pranabendu Bikash Dhar, artist; Amulya Kakati, actor and dramatist; Subha Chandra Baruah, actor and social worker; Kumud Nath Sarma, educationist and former member of APSC; Nilinma Dutta, educationist and litterateur; Lumber Dai, literateur; and Dr. Debabrata Sarma, renowned physician, sportsman and an associate proprietor of *Janambhumi* newspaper.

#### **DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Second Delhi Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Twelfth (Budget) Session on 26 March 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 16 April 2002. In all, there were 14 sittings.

*Address by the Lt. Governor:* The Lt. Governor of Delhi, Shri Vijay Kapur addressed the House on 26 March 2002. The Motion of Thanks to the Lt. Governor for his Address was moved on 1 April 2002 and was discussed for three days in which twenty-three members participated. The Chief Minister replied to the debate and the motion was adopted on 3 April 2002.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Delhi (Distribution of Proceeds of Taxes)

---

\* Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Bill, 2002; (ii) The Delhi Sales Tax on Right to Use Goods Bill, 2000; (iii) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2002; and (iv) The Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002.

*Financial business:* On 28 March 2002, the Finance Minister presented the Budget for the year 2002-2003 and sought Vote and Account for two months. The Finance Minister presented the taxation proposals and sectoral details for the year 2002-2003 on 3 April 2002. The Budget was discussed for three days in which seventeen members participated. The Finance Minister replied to the debate on 11 April 2002. Later, the Demands for Grants for the year 2002-2003 were passed by the House.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi; former member and Chief Executive Councillor, Shri Jag Parvesh Chandra; former member of the Metropolitan Council, Shri Bishamber Dutt Sharma. The Chair also expressed grief over the loss of lives and property in the violence in Gujarat.

#### **GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Fourth Goa Legislative Assembly, which commenced its First Session on 30 May 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 14 June 2002. Subsequently, the House was prorogued on 18 June 2002. There were three sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* On 13 June 2002, the Governor of Goa, Shri Mohd. Fazal addressed the House.

*Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker:* On 12 June 2002, Shri Vishwas Satarkar of the BJP was elected unanimously as the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Shri Narahari Haldankar was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on 14 June 2002.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002 was passed by the House.

*Financial business:* On 14 June 2002, the Chief Minister, who is also in charge of the Ministry of Finance, presented the Annual Financial Statement for the year 2002-2003. The Vote on Account for part of the financial year 2002-2003 was also presented the same day.

---

\* Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat



The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002 was introduced and passed by the House the same day.

### **KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Eleventh Kerala Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Fourth Session on 12 June 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 2 August 2002. There were thirty-four sittings in all.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Kerala General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (ii) The Kerala Women's Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (iii) The Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (iv) The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (v) The Kerala Ground Water (Control and Regulation) Bill, 2002; (vi) The Kerala Loading and Unloading (Prohibition of Extortionary, Intimidatory or Other Unlawful Practices) Bill, 2002; (vii) The Kerala Finance Bill, 2002; (viii) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2), Bill, 2002; (ix) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2002; (x) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2002; (xi) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2002; (xii) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 2002; (xiii) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 2002; (xiv) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 2002; (xv) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 9) Bill, 2002; (xvi) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 10) Bill, 2002; and (xvii) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 11) Bill, 2002.

*Financial business:* During the Session, the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in the Budget for the year 2002-2003 took place for thirteen days. The discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in the Budget for the year 2002-2003 and the Demands for Excess Grants for the year 1985-86 and from 1987-1988 to 1993-1994 were held on 30 July 2002.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant and the former Vice-President of India, Shri B.D. Jatti. Obituary references were also made on the passing away of Shri K.P. Subramonia Menon, a former member of the Rajya Sabha; Sarvashri P.R. Francis; Oommen IThalavady; and M. Dasan, all former members of the Kerala Legislative Assembly; and Shri N. Parameshwaran Pillai, a former member of the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly. The Speaker also made a reference on the Kumarakom boat tragedy.

---

\* Material contributed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat

**MADHYA PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA\***

The Eleventh Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, which commenced its Tenth Session on 25 February 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 16 April 2002. There were 28 sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* The Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Dr. Bhai Mahavir addressed the House on 25 February 2002. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved by Shri Rajmani Patel and seconded by Shri Bharat Singh, both members of the Legislative Assembly. The Motion was discussed on 5 March 2002 and was adopted after a reply by the Chief Minister.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, eleven Bills were passed by the House. These include: (i) The Indore Police Ayukta Vidheyak, 2002; (ii) The Madhya Pradesh Gram Nyayalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002; (iii) The Madhya Pradesh Maa Sharda Devi Mandir Vidheyak, 2002; (iv) The Madhya Pradesh Sinchai Prabandhan Mein Krishkon ki Bhagidari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002; and (v) The Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva (Anusuchit Jatiyon, Anusuchit Janjatiyon, aur Anya Pichhade Vargon ke liye Arakshan) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2002.

*Financial business:* On 6 March 2002, the Finance Minister, Shri Ajai Mushran presented the Budget for the year 2002-2003. The General Discussion on the Budget which commenced on 7 March 2002 was concluded on 11 March 2002. The voting on the Demands for Grants of individual Ministries was held during 13 March 2002 to 21 March 2002. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2002 was also introduced and considered. On 11 March 2002, the Chief Minister, Shri Digvijay Singh presented the Third Supplementary Expenditure for the year 2001-2002. The Supplementary Demands were also discussed and the Appropriation Bill for the same was passed on 13 March 2002.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi; former Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Smt. Sarla Grewal; former Governor of West Bengal and Tripura, Shri K.V. Raghunath Reddy; former members of Parliament, Shri Jagdish Chandra Joshi and Shri Bhagoo Nandu Malviya; and Sarvashri Laxminarayan, Kirat Singh, Nanhelal, Kesrimal, Jalam Singh Patel, Baboolal Dashrath Soni, Shyam Sundar Patidar, and Dr. Kanhaiyalal Sharma, all formers

---

\* Material contributed by the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

of the Legislative Assembly. Obituary references were also made on the passing away of some members of the Watch and Ward staff of the Parliament who sacrificed their lives in the terrorist attack on Parliament on 13 December and the victims of the Sabarmati Express carnage at Godhra in Gujarat.

### **MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly commenced its First Session of the year on 13 April 2002. The House was adjourned *sine die* on 27 March 2002 to enable the newly created Departmentally related Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of the concerned Departments. The House which reconvened on 22 April 2002 was prorogued on 30 April 2002. There were seventeen sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P.C. Alexander addressed members of both the Houses of the State Legislature on 13 March 2002. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved and was later adopted by the House without any amendment.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition), the Bombay Service (Useful to Community) Abolition, the Bombay Merged Territories, Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition, the Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition and the Maharashtra Revenue Patels (Abolition of Office) (Amendment) Bill, 2000; (ii) The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (iii) The Maharashtra University of Health Sciences (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2002; (iv) The Bombay Court-Fees (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2002; (v) The Maharashtra Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (vi) The Bombay Sales Tax and the Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (vii) The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (viii) The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2002; (ix) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002; (x) The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy and Amendment) Bill, 2002; (xi) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (xii) The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2002; and (xiii) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2002.

---

\* Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat

**Financial business:** On 14 March 2002, the Finance Minister presented the Supplementary Demands for the year 2001-2002. The discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands of five Departments took place on 18 and 19 March 2002.

**Constitution of Standing Committees:** The Departmentally-related Standing Committee system was introduced in the Maharashtra Legislature during the Budget Session. Eleven Standing Committees were constituted covering all the Departments of the Government of Maharashtra.

**Obituary references:** During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, former Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, Shri Sharad Shankar Dighe, and some former members.

### **MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Eighth Manipur Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Third Session on 4 July 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 31 July 2002. There were 18 sittings in all.

**Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address:** The Governor of Manipur delivered his Address on 12 March 2002. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address took place on 4 and 5 July 2002. The Motion was moved by the Minister of Commerce and Industries, Shri Th. Debendra Singh and was seconded by the Minister of Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Shri N. Mangi Singh. Later, the Motion was unanimously adopted by the House.

**Election of Deputy Speaker:** On 10 July 2002, Shri Lairellakpam Lala Singh was unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Manipur Legislative Assembly.

**Legislative business:** During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Manipur Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2002; (ii) The Assam Amusement and Betting Tax (Manipur Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2002; and (iii) The Manipur Liquor Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2002.

**Financial business:** During the Session, the General Discussion on the Budget Estimates for the year 2002-2003 took place on 8 and 9 July 2002. The Demand-wise discussion and voting were held from 10 July 2002 to 26 July 2002.

---

\* Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant.

### MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*

The re-assembled Fifteenth Session (Budget) of the Sixth Meghalaya Legislative Assembly was held from 21 June 2002 to 2 July 2002. There were eight sittings in all. The House was prorogued on 2 July 2002.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2002; (ii) The Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Members' Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (iii) The Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Members' Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2002; and (iv) The Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Members' Family Pension) Bill, 2002.

*Financial business:* During the Session, the General Discussion on the Budget for the year 2002-2003 took place on 24 and 25 June 2002. The Finance Minister replied to the General Discussion on 25 July 2002. Voting on the Demands for Grants were taken up on 26, 27 and 28 June 2002. The relevant Appropriation Bill was considered and passed.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Vice-President of India, Shri B.D. Jatti and a former member of the Rajya Sabha, Shri Mukesh R. Patel.

### MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*\*

The Fourth Mizoram Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Eleventh Session on 11 March 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 27 March 2002. The House was prorogued the same day. There were eight sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* The Governor of Mizoram, Shri Amolak Rattan Kohli addressed the House on 11 March 2002. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved by Pu Z.H. Ropuia, a member of the Legislative Assembly.

---

\* Material contributed by the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Secretariat

\*\* Material contributed by the Mizoram Legislative Assembly Secretariat

**Legislative business:** During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (First Amendment) Bill, 2002; (ii) The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances and Pension of Members of Legislative Assembly (First Amendment) Bill, 2002; (iii) The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of Speaker and the Deputy Speaker (First Amendment) Bill, 2002; (iv) The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of the Government Chief Whip and the Deputy Government Chief Whip (First Amendment) Bill, 2002; (v) The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of the Leader of Opposition (First Amendment) Bill, 2002; (vi) The Mizoram Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 2002; (vii) The Mizoram Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2002; and (viii) The Mizoram Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2002.

**Obituary references:** During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi.

### ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*

The Orissa Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Seventh Session on 28 February 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 9 April 2002. The House was later prorogued by the Governor on 26 April 2002. There were twenty-seven sittings in all.

**Legislative business:** During the Session, six Bills were passed by the House.

**Financial business:** During the Session, the House discussed and passed the Demands for Grants pertaining to different (in all nine) Departments of the State Government as well as the relevant Appropriation Bills.

**Obituary references:** During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi. Obituary references were also made on the passing away of Shri Ignesh Majhi, a former Minister of the Government of Orissa; Shri Prafulla Kumar Das, former Deputy Minister of the Government of Orissa; Sarvashri Madhav Chandra Routray, Prahallad Rai Lath, Akshay Kumar Patnaik, and Hemant Kumar Singh, all former members of the Legislative Assembly; and Shri Kalish Chandra Das and P.K. Parida of the Indian Army.

---

\* Material contributed by the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

**UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA\***

The Fourteenth Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, which commenced its First Session on 15 May 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 23 May 2002. There were eight sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* This being the first Session of the newly elected Assembly, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh addressed members of both the Houses on 15 May 2002. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address took place for four days. The motion was adopted unanimously on 23 May 2002.

*Election of Speaker:* On 14 May 2002, Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi of the BJP was elected unanimously as the Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha.

*Vote of Confidence:* On 17 May 2002, the Chief Minister, Kumari Mayawati moved in the Vidhan Sabha a Motion of Confidence in her Council of Ministers. The Motion was put to vote and was passed.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, one sitting member of the Assembly and twenty-two former members of the Legislative Assembly and other personalities. The House also expressed grave concern on the unfortunate incidents in Gujarat.

---

\* Material contributed by the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

## RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

---

### I. BOOKS

Achary, P.D.T., ed. *Speaker Rules* (New Delhi: Jainco Art India), 2001

Akhtar Majeed, ed. *Constitutional Nation Building: Half a Century of India's Success* (New Delhi: Centre for Federal Studies), 2001

Anderson, Richard D., *Post-Communism and the Theory of Democracy* (Princeton: Princeton University Press), 2001

Appadorai, A., *Political Thoughts in India (400 B.C.–1980)* (Delhi: Khama Publishers), 2002

Arun Kumar, *Elections in India: Nehru to Vajpayee* (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House), 2001

Baker, C. Edwin, *Media, Markets and Democracy* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 2002

Baldwin, Nicholas D.J., ed. *Second Chambers* (London: Frank Cass), 2001

Bhushan, K. and Katyal, G., *Attack on Parliament: Challenges Before the Nation* (New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation), 2002

Borzel, Tanja A., *States and Regions in the European Union: Institutional Adaptation in Germany and Spain* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 2002

Cohen, Stephen P., *India: Emerging Power* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press), 2001

Edib, Halide, *Inside India* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press), 2002

Eisgruber, Christopher L., *Constitutional Self-Government* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press), 2001

Eschle, Catherine, *Global Democracy, Social Movements and Feminism* (Colorado: Westview Press), 2001



Estlund, David, ed. *Democracy* (Malden: Blackwell Publishers), 2002

Funston, John, ed. *Government and Politics in Southeast Asia* (Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies), 2001

Gagnon, Alain G., ed. *Multinational Democracies* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 2001

Ginsberg, Roy H., *The European Union in International Politics: Baptism by Fire* (Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers), 2001

Green, Daniel M., ed. *Constructivism and Comparative Politics* (Armonk: M.E. Sharpe), 2002

Haynes, Jeff, ed. *Democracy and Political Change in the Third World* (London: Routledge), 2001

Haynes, Jeff, ed. *Democracy in the Developing World: Africa, Asia, Latin America and Middle East* (Cambridge: Polity Press), 2001

Haynes, Jeff, ed. *Towards Sustainable Democracy in the Third World* (Houndmills: Palgrave), 2001

Hirst, Paul and Bader, Veit, ed. *Associative Democracy: The Real Third Way* (London: Frank Cass), 2001

Honig, Bonnie, *Democracy and the Foreigner* (Princeton: Princeton University Press), 2001

Hovden, Eivind, ed., *The Globalization of Liberalism* (New York: Palgrave), 2002

India, Lok Sabha Secretariat, *Parliamentary Privileges: Digest of Cases 1950-2000* (New Delhi: Lok Sabha Secretariat), 2001

India, Ministry of External Affairs, *Foreign Relations of India: Select Statements, January 2000–March 2001* (New Delhi: Ministry of External Affairs), 2001

India, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, *Second Chambers: Bi-cameralism Today* (New Delhi: Rajya Sabha Secretariat), 2002

Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly, *Who's Who / Ninth Legislative Assembly* (Srinagar: J&K Legislative Assembly Secretariat), 1996

Jayal, Niraja Gopal and Pai, Sudha, ed. *Democratic Governance in India: Challenges of Poverty, Development and Identity* (New Delhi: Sage Publications), 2001

Kalim Bahadur and Paul, M.C., ed. *Contemporary India* (Delhi: Authorspress), 2000

Kohli, Atul, ed. *Success of India's Democracy* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 2001

Kothandaraman, R., *Further Thoughts of a Parliamentary Official* (Goa: Goa Legislature Secretariat), 2002

Kyle, Chris R., ed. *Parliament, Politics and Elections 1604-1648* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 2001

Melzer, Arthur M., ed. *Politics at the Turn of the Century* (Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers), 2001

Nanda, B.R., ed. *Selected Works of Govind Ballabh Pant* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press), 2002

Nanda, B.R., *In Search of Gandhi: Essays and Reflections* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press), 2002

Nanda, Ravi, *India and the Emerging Multipolar World* (New Delhi: Lancer's Books), 2001

The Netherlands, House of Representatives, *House of Representatives of the States General in the Netherlands: History, Methods and Elections* (The Hague: Tweede Kamer Communications), 2001

O'Handley, Kathryn, ed. *Canadian Parliamentary Guide 2000: Election 2000* (Detroit: Gale Group), 2000

Ojo, Bamidele A., ed. *Problems and Prospects of Sustaining Democracy in Nigeria* (Nova Science Publishers), 2001

Pridham, Geoffrey, ed. *Prospects for Democratic Consolidation in East-Central Europe* (New York: Manchester University Press), 2001

Rai, Manoj, ed. *The State of Panchayats: A Participatory Perspective* (New Delhi: Samskriti), 2001

Reilly, Benjamin, *Democracy in Divided Societies: Electoral Engineering for Conflict Management* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 2001

Roskin, Michael G., *Hard Road to Democracy: Four Developing Nations* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall), 2001

Ross, Cameron, ed. *Regional Politics in Russia* (Manchester: Manchester University Press), 2002

Saich, Tony, *Governance and Politics of China* (Houndmills: Palgrave), 2001

Satish Chandra, ed. *Indonesia: A New Beginning* (New Delhi: Sterling Publishers), 2002

Shankar, Kalyani, *Gods of Power: Personality Cult and Indian Democracy* (Delhi: Macmillan India), 2002

South Africa Parliament, *Parliament: The First Five Years of Democracy in South Africa 1994-1999* (Capetown: Public Education Department), 2001

Vohra, N.N., ed. *Looking Back: India in the Twentieth Century* (New Delhi: National Book Trust), 2001

Wah, Francis Loh Kok, ed. *Democracy in Malaysia: Discourses and Practices* (Richmond: Curzon Press), 2002

Warkentin, Craig, *Reshaping World Politics: NGOs, the Internet, and Global Civil Society* (Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers), 2001

Wood, Neel, *Reflections on Political Theory: A Voice of Reason from the Past* (Houndmills: Palgrave), 2002

Zamoyski, Adam, *Poland's Parliamentary Traditions* (Warszawa: Inter-parliamentary Relations Bureau), 1999

Zielonka, Jan, ed. *Democratic Consolidation in Eastern Europe* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), 2001

Zimmerman, Joseph F., *The Referendum: The People Decide Public Policy* (Westport: Praeger), 2001

## II. ARTICLES

Ansolabeher, Stephen, "Effects of Party and Preferences on Congressional Roll-Call Voting", *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 26, No. 4, November 2001, pp. 533-72

Das, Cyrus V., "Judicial Checks on Governments", *Commonwealth Law Bulletin*, Vol. 27, No. 1, 2001, pp. 583-91

Grzymala-Busse, Anna, "Coalition Formation and the Regime Divide in New Democracies: East Central Europe", *Comparative Politics*, Vol. 34, No. 1, October 2001, pp. 85-104

Ioataake, Timeon, "Democracy in Kiribati: Overview of the Island's Political System", *The Parliamentarian*, Vol. LXXXIII, Issue Two, 2002, pp. 191-92

Jyoti, Basu, "Indian Democracy and the Left Experience", *People's Democracy*, Vol. 26, No. 20, 20 May 2002, pp. 8-9

Kalim, Bahadur, "Prospects of Democracy in Pakistan", *World Focus*, Vol. 23, Nos. 4&5, April and May 2002, pp. 3-5

Malhotra, G.C., "Building on Tradition: Indian Parliament Estate Revealed", *The Parliamentarian*, Vol. LXXXIII, Issue Two, 2002, pp. 201-06

Millesi-Ferretti, Gian Maria and Others, "Electoral Systems and Public Spending", *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 117, No. 2, May 2002, pp. 609-57

Neumayer, Eric, "Do Democracies Exhibit Stronger International Environmental Commitment?: A Cross-Country Analysis", *Journal of Peace Research*, Vol. 39, No. 2, March 2002, pp. 139-64

Pandya, B.P., "Article 356 and Judicial Review", *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 47, No. 4, October-December 2001, pp. 791-810

Rakshit, Nirmalendu Bikash, "Constitution Review Committee and the Governor", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 37, No. 15, 13 April 2002, pp. 1397-98

Rakshit, Nirmalendu Bikash, "Joint Sitting of Parliament", *Frontier*, Vol. 34, No. 44, 26 May 2002, pp. 7-9

Regan, Patrick M. and Henderson, Errol A., "Democracy, Threats and Political Repression in Developing Countries: Are Democracies Internally Less Violent?", *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 23, No. 1, February 2002, pp. 119-36

Samuels, David, "Does Money Matter?: Credible Commitments and Campaign Finance in New Democracies", *Comparative Politics*, Vol. 34, No. 1, October 2001, pp. 23-42

Singh, Balmiki Prasad, "Democracy, Ecology and Culture: The Indian Experience", *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 47, No. 4, October-December 2001, pp. 756-68

Stein, Eric, "International Integration and Democracy: No Love at First Sight", *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 95, No. 3, July 2001, pp. 489-534

**APPENDIX I**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK**  
**TRANSACTIONED DURING THE NINTH SESSION**  
**OF THE THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA**

---

|  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION   | 25 February 2002 to 17 May 2002 |
| 2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD   | 40                              |
| 3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS   | 220 hours 54 minutes            |
| 4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD  | 3                               |
| 5. GOVERNMENT BILLS  |                                 |
| (i) Pending at the commencement of the Session   | 36                              |
| (ii) Introduced  | 31                              |
| (iii) Laid on the Table as passed by<br>the Rajya Sabha  | 6                               |
| (iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any Amendment/<br>recommendation and Laid on the Table       | 2                               |
| (v) Reported by Standing Committees  | 7                               |
| (vi) Referred to Departmentally-related Standing<br>Committee by Speaker/Chairman, Rajya Sabha | 2                               |
| (vii) Discussed  | 38                              |
| (viii) Passed  | 38*                             |
| (ix) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any<br>recommendation                                     | 13                              |
| (x) Pending at the end of the Session  | 37                              |
| 6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS  |                                 |
| (i) Pending at the commencement of the Session   | 235                             |
| (ii) Introduced  | 39                              |
| (iii) Discussed  | 2                               |
| (iv) Withdrawn   | 2*                              |
| (v) Part-discussed   | 1                               |
| (vi) Pending at the end of the Session   | 272                             |
| 7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184   |                                 |
| (i) Notices received   | 676                             |
| (ii) Admitted  | 83                              |
| (iii) Discussed  | 1                               |
| 8. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377   | 314                             |

---

\* includes one Bill which was withdrawn without discussion

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING 'ZERO HOUR'                              | 171                          |
| 10. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)                     |                              |
| (i) Notices received  | 196                          |
| (ii) Admitted   | 5                            |
| (iii) Discussions held  | 4                            |
| (iv) Part-discussed   | Nil                          |
| 11. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance) | 4                            |
| 12. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS UNDER RULE 372   | 16                           |
| 13. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS   |                              |
| (i) Notices received  | 47                           |
| (ii) Admitted   | 5                            |
| (iii) Moved   | 4                            |
| (iv) Adopted  | 1                            |
| (v) Negatived   | 1                            |
| (vi) Withdrawn  | 2                            |
| 14. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS  |                              |
| (i) Notices received  | 5                            |
| (ii) Admitted   | 5                            |
| (iii) Moved   | Nil                          |
| 15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS  |                              |
| (i) Notices received  | 10                           |
| (ii) Admitted   | 10                           |
| (iii) Discussed   | 3                            |
| (iv) Withdrawn  | 2                            |
| (v) Part-discussed  | 1                            |
| 16. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS   |                              |
| (i) Total No. of Notices received   | 235                          |
| (ii) Brought before the House   | 2                            |
| (iii) Admitted  | Nil                          |
| (iv) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House  | 233                          |
| 17. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CONSTITUTED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION                          | 07                           |
| 18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION  | 11,384                       |
| 19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND THE DATE ON WHICH ISSUED            | 965, issued on 30 April 2002 |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 20. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED         |  |
| (i) Starred                                    | 760  |
| (ii) Unstarred                                 | 7,908  |
| (iii) Short Notice Questions                   | 2  |
| (iv) Half-an-hour discussions                  | 3  |
| 21. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE | 8  |
| 22. PETITIONS PRESENTED                        | 1  |
| 23. NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATE   | 6  |
|  | (1 sworn in on 26 February 2002,<br>3 sworn in on 28 February 2002,<br>2 sworn in on 7 March 2002) |
| 24. NUMBER OF PRIVILEGE MOTIONS                |  |
| (i) Notices received                           | 15   |
| (ii) Brought before the House                  | Nil  |
| (iii) Consent withheld by Speaker              | 9  |
| (iv) Observations made by Speaker              | 2  |

## 25. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

| Sl. No. | Name of the Committee   | No. of sittings held during the period 1 April to 30 June 2002 | No. of Reports presented  |
|---------|---|--|---------------------------|
| 1       | 2   | 3  | 4                         |
| i)      | Business Advisory Committee                                       | —  | —                         |
| ii)     | Committee on Absence of Members                                   | —  | —                         |
| iii)    | Committee on Public Undertakings                                  | 4  | 9                         |
| iv)     | Committee on Papers Laid on the Table                             | —  | —                         |
| v)      | Committee on Petitions  | 5  | 2                         |
| vi)     | Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions               | —  | —                         |
| vii)    | Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes | 2  | 2                         |
| viii)   | Committee of Privileges   | —  | —                         |
| ix)     | Committee on Government Assurances                                | —  | —                         |
| x)      | Committee on Subordinate Legislation                              | —  | —                         |
| xi)     | Estimates Committee   | —  | —                         |
| xii)    | General Purposes Committee  | —  | —                         |
| xiii)   | House Committee   | —  | —                         |
|         | a) Accommodation Sub-Committee                                    | —  | —                         |
|         | b) Sub-Committee on Amenities                                     | —  | —                         |
| xiv)    | Public Accounts Committee   | 7  | 7(4 Action taken reports) |
| xv)     | Railway Convention Committee                                      | —  | —                         |
| xvi)    | Rules Committee   | —  | —                         |

**JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES**

|    |                                      |   |   |
|----|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| i) | Joint Committee on Offices of Profit | — | — |
|----|--------------------------------------|---|---|

**STANDING COMMITTEES**

|       |  |    |   |
|-------|--|----|---|
| i)    | Committee on Agriculture                                     | 6  | 5 |
| ii)   | Committee on Communications                                  | —  | — |
| iii)  | Committee on Defence   | —  | — |
| iv)   | Committee on Energy  | 3  | 4 |
| v)    | Committee on External Affairs                                | —  | — |
| vi)   | Committee on Finance   | 10 | 6 |
| vii)  | Committee on Food, Civil Supplies<br>and Public Distribution | —  | — |
| viii) | Committee on Labour and Welfare                              | —  | — |
| ix)   | Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals                         | 11 | 4 |
| x)    | Committee on Railways  | 6  | — |
| xi)   | Committee on Urban and Rural Development                     | 10 | 5 |
| xii)  | Committee on the Empowerment of Women                        | 7  | 1 |

**AD-HOC COMMITTEES**

|     |  |   |   |
|-----|--|---|---|
| (i) | Committee on Members of Parliament Local<br>Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) | — | — |
|-----|--|---|---|

---



**APPENDIX II****STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED  
DURING THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH  
SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA**


---

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION   | 25 February 2002 to 22 March 2002<br>and 15 April 2002 to 17 May 2002 |
| 2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD   | 39  |
| 3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTINGS HOURS                                    | 164 Hours and 7 minutes   |
| 4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD  | 10  |
| 5. GOVERNMENT BILLS  |   |
| (i) Pending at the commencement<br>of the Session                    | 40  |
| (ii) Introduced  | 6   |
| (iii) Laid on the Table as passed by<br>the Lok Sabha                | 33  |
| (iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha<br>with any amendment                 | 5   |
| (v) Referred to Select Committee<br>by the Rajya Sabha               | Nil   |
| (vi) Referred to Joint Committee<br>by the Rajya Sabha               | Nil   |
| (vii) Referred to the Departmentally-<br>related Standing Committees | 1   |
| (viii) Reported by Select Committee                                  | Nil   |
| (ix) Reported by Joint Committee                                     | Nil   |
| (x) Reported by the Departmentally-<br>related Standing Committees   | 2   |
| (xi) Discussed   | 36  |
| (xii) Passed   | 35  |
| (xiii) Withdrawn   | 3   |
| (xiv) Negatived  | 1   |
| (xv) Part-discussed  | Nil   |
| (xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha<br>without any recommendation      | 15*   |
| (xvii) Discussion postponed  | Nil   |
| (xviii) Pending at the end of the Session                            | 39  |

---

\* Including two non-money Bills, namely: (i) The Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Bill, 2001; and (ii) The Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2002

**6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS**

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| (i) Pending at the commencement of the Session                          | 163 |
| (ii) Introduced   | 22  |
| (iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha                      | Nil |
| (iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table | Nil |
| (v) Reported by Joint Committee   | Nil |
| (vi) Discussed  | 2   |
| (vii) Withdrawn   | 2   |
| (viii) Passed   | Nil |
| (ix) Negatived  | Nil |
| (x) Circulated for eliciting opinion                                    | Nil |
| (xi) Part-discussed   | Nil |
| (xii) Discussion postponed  | Nil |
| (xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived                         | Nil |
| (xiv) Referred to Select Committee                                      | Nil |
| (xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill     | 73  |
| (xvi) Pending at the end of the Session                                 | 110 |

**7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)**

|                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Notices received   | 155                |
| (ii) Admitted          | 28 (on 6 subjects) |
| (iii) Discussions held | 4                  |

**NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)**

**8. STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTERS** 1

**9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD** Nil

**10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS**

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Notices received | 12                 |
| (ii) Admitted        | 12 (on 5 subjects) |
| (iii) Moved          | 4                  |
| (iv) Adopted         | 3                  |
| (v) Negatived        | 1                  |
| (vi) Withdrawn       | Nil                |

**11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS**

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| (i) Notices received | 3   |
| (ii) Admitted        | 3   |
| (iii) Moved          | Nil |
| (iv) Adopted         | Nil |

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| <b>12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS</b>  |                       |
| (i) Received   | 14                    |
| (ii) Admitted  | 14                    |
| (iii) Discussed  | 3                     |
| (iv) Withdrawn   | 1                     |
| (v) Negatived  | Nil                   |
| (vi) Adopted   | Nil                   |
| (vii) Part-discussed   | 2                     |
| (viii) Discussion postponed  | Nil                   |
| <b>13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS</b>  |                       |
| (i) Notices received   | Nil                   |
| (ii) Admitted  | Nil                   |
| (iii) Moved  | Nil                   |
| (iv) Adopted   | Nil                   |
| (v) Part-discussed   | Nil                   |
| <b>14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS</b>  |                       |
| (i) Received   | 292                   |
| (ii) Admitted  | 287                   |
| (iii) Moved  | 1                     |
| (iv) Adopted   | 1                     |
| (v) Part-discussed   | Nil                   |
| (vi) Negatived   | Nil                   |
| (vii) Withdrawn  | Nil                   |
| <b>15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE</b>                                      |                       |
| (i) Received   | Nil                   |
| (ii) Admitted  | Nil                   |
| (iii) Moved  | Nil                   |
| (iv) Adopted   | Nil                   |
| (v) Negatived  | Nil                   |
| (vi) Withdrawn   | Nil                   |
| (vii) Part-discussed   | Nil                   |
| (viii) Lapsed  | Nil                   |
| <b>16. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY</b>                      | Nil                   |
| <b>17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED</b>   | 1,124                 |
| <b>18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS</b>  | 2,883                 |
| <b>19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED</b> | 160<br>(on 15.4.2002) |
| <b>20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE</b>                                 | 308<br>(on 15.4.2002) |

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| <b>21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED</b>                                       |       |
| (i) Starred   | 759   |
| (ii) Unstarred  | 5,519 |
| (iii) Short-Notice Questions  | Nil   |
| <b>22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES</b>                             | 3     |
| Ministry of Labour,<br>Ministry of External Affairs and<br>Ministry of Agriculture* |       |
| <b>23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE</b>                               | 9     |
| <b>24. PETITIONS PRESENTED</b>  | Nil   |
| <b>25. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES</b>                                      |       |

| Sl No.  | Name of Committee  | No. of meetings held during the period 1 April – 30 June 2002 | No. of Reports presented |
|---|--|---|--------------------------|
| 1   | 2  | 3   | 4                        |
| i)  | Business Advisory Committee  | 2   | Nil                      |
| ii)   | Committee on Subordinate Legislation                                 | 3   | 3                        |
| iii)  | Committee on Petitions   | 1   | Nil                      |
| iv)   | Committee on Privileges  | Nil   | Nil                      |
| v)  | Committee on Rules   | Nil   | Nil                      |
| vi)   | Committee on Government Assurances                                   | 2   | 1                        |
| vii)  | Committee on Papers Laid on the Table                                | 2   | 4                        |
| viii)   | General Purposes Committee   | Nil   | Nil                      |
| ix)   | House Committee  | 3   | Nil                      |
| <b>DEPARTMENTALLY-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES</b> |  |   |                          |
| x)  | Commerce   | 4   | 4                        |
| xi)   | Home Affairs   | 15  | 6                        |
| xii)  | Human Resource Development   | 7   | 7                        |
| xiii)   | Industry   | 8   | 11                       |
| xiv)  | Science and Technology,<br>Environment and Forests                   | 7   | 6                        |
| xv)   | Transport and Tourism  | 9   | 5                        |
| <b>OTHER COMMITTEES</b>                           |  |   |                          |
| xvi)  | Ethics Committee   | 1   | Nil                      |
| xvii)   | Committee on Provision of Computers<br>to the Members of Rajya Sabha | Nil   | Nil                      |
| xviii)  | Committee on Members of Parliament Local<br>Area Development Scheme  | 4   | Nil                      |
| xix)  | Joint Parliamentary Committee<br>on the functioning of Wakf Boards   | 5   | 1                        |

\* Discussion remained inconclusive

**APPENDIX III**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES**  
**DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2002**

| Legislature              | Duration              | Sittings | Govt. Bills | Private Bills | Starred Questions | Unstarred Questions | Short Notice Questions |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1                        | 2                     | 3        | 4           | 5             | 6                 | 7                   | 8                      |
| <b>STATES</b>            |                       |          |             |               |                   |                     |                        |
| Andhra Pradesh L.A.      | —                     | —        | —           | —             | 407(162)          | (56)●               | —                      |
| Arunachal Pradesh L.A.** | —                     | —        | —           | —             | —                 | —                   | —                      |
| Assam L.A.*              | —                     | —        | —           | —             | —                 | —                   | —                      |
| Bihar L.A.**             | —                     | —        | —           | —             | —                 | —                   | —                      |
| Bihar L.C.*              | —                     | —        | —           | —             | —                 | —                   | —                      |
| Chhattisgarh L.A.*       | —                     | —        | —           | —             | —                 | —                   | —                      |
| Delhi L.A.*              | —                     | —        | —           | —             | —                 | —                   | —                      |
| Goa L.A.**               | —                     | —        | —           | —             | —                 | —                   | —                      |
| Gujarat L.A.             | 3.4.2002              | 1        | —           | —             | —                 | 249(139)            | —                      |
| Haryana L.A.**           | —                     | —        | —           | —             | —                 | —                   | —                      |
| Himachal Pradesh L.A.*   | —                     | —        | —           | —             | —                 | —                   | —                      |
| Jammu & Kashmir L.A.     | 26.2.2002 to 6.4.2002 | 33       | 31(35)      | —             | 211(165)          | 141(114)            | —                      |
| Jammu & Kashmir L.C.     | 26.2.2002 to 9.4.2002 | 23       | 36(36)      | —             | 338(281)          | 31(31)              | —                      |
| Jharkhand L.A.**         | —                     | —        | —           | —             | —                 | —                   | —                      |
| Karnataka L.A.*          | —                     | —        | —           | —             | —                 | —                   | —                      |
| Karnataka L.C.**         | —                     | —        | —           | —             | —                 | —                   | —                      |
| Kerala L.A.              | 12.6.2002 to 2.8.2002 | 34       | 22(17)      | —             | 2,816             | 11,084              | —                      |

|                      |                        |    |        |   |          |          |   |   |   |   |         |   |   |   |
|----------------------|------------------------|----|--------|---|----------|----------|---|---|---|---|---------|---|---|---|
| Madhya Pradesh L.A.* | —                      | —  | —      | — | —        | —        | — | — | — | — | —       | — | — | — |
| Maharashtra L.A.*    | —                      | —  | —      | — | —        | —        | — | — | — | — | —       | — | — | — |
| Maharashtra L.C.*    | —                      | —  | —      | — | —        | —        | — | — | — | — | —       | — | — | — |
| Manipur L.A.         | 12.6.2002              | 1  | —      | — | —        | —        | — | — | — | — | —       | — | — | — |
| Meghalaya L.A.**     | —                      | —  | —      | — | —        | —        | — | — | — | — | —       | — | — | — |
| Mizoram L.A.**       | —                      | —  | —      | — | —        | —        | — | — | — | — | —       | — | — | — |
| Nagaland L.A.**      | —                      | —  | —      | — | —        | —        | — | — | — | — | —       | — | — | — |
| Orissa L.A.          | 28.2.2002 to 9.4.2002  | 7  | 2(4)   | — | 339(129) | 130(83)  | — | — | — | — | 8       | — | — | — |
| Punjab L.A.          | 11.6.2002 to 26.6.2002 | 11 | 6(5)   | — | 209(214) | 56(42)   | — | — | — | — | 2       | — | — | — |
| Rajasthan L.A.*      | —                      | —  | —      | — | —        | —        | — | — | — | — | —       | — | — | — |
| Sikkim L.A.**        | —                      | —  | —      | — | —        | —        | — | — | — | — | —       | — | — | — |
| Tamil Nadu L.A.      | 27.3.2002 to 10.5.2002 | 28 | 37(36) | — | 2,585    | 2,447    | — | — | — | — | 88      | — | — | — |
| Tripura L.A.*        | —                      | —  | —      | — | —        | —        | — | — | — | — | —       | — | — | — |
| Uttar Pradesh L.A.   | 15.5.2002 to 23.5.2002 | 7  | —      | — | 685(465) | 168(117) | — | — | — | — | 100(85) | — | — | — |
| Uttar Pradesh L.C.   | 15.5.2002 to 23.5.2002 | 7  | —      | — | 393(259) | 59(45)   | — | — | — | — | 32(27)  | — | — | — |
| Uttaranchal L.A.**   | —                      | —  | —      | — | —        | —        | — | — | — | — | —       | — | — | — |
| West Bengal L.A.**   | —                      | —  | —      | — | —        | —        | — | — | — | — | —       | — | — | — |
| UNION TERRITORIES    | —                      | —  | —      | — | —        | —        | — | — | — | — | —       | — | — | — |
| Pondicherry L.A.**   | —                      | —  | —      | — | —        | —        | — | — | — | — | —       | — | — | — |

\* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

\*\*Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

Notes: a) Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORKNUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING  
THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2002

| STATES              |    |  |
|---------------------|----|--|
|                     | 9  | Business Advisory Committee                        |
|                     | 10 | Committee on Govt. Assurances                      |
|                     | 11 | Committee on Petitions                             |
|                     | 12 | Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions |
|                     | 13 | Committee of Privileges                            |
|                     | 14 | Committee on Public Undertakings                   |
|                     | 15 | Committee on Subordinate Legislation               |
|                     | 16 | Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs            |
|                     | 17 | Estimates Committee                                |
|                     | 18 | General Purposes Committee                         |
|                     | 19 | House/Accommodation Committee                      |
|                     | 20 | Library Committee                                  |
|                     | 21 | Public Accounts Committee                          |
|                     | 22 | Rules Committee                                    |
|                     | 23 | Joint Select Committee                             |
|                     | 24 | Other Committees                                   |
| Andhra Pradesh L.A. | —  | 5  |
| —                   | —  | 2  |
| —                   | —  | —  |
| —                   | —  | 2  |
| —                   | —  | 9  |
| —                   | —  | 1  |
| —                   | —  | 5  |
| —                   | —  | 18   |
| —                   | —  | —  |
| —                   | —  | —  |
| —                   | —  | 2  |
| —                   | —  | 12   |
| —                   | —  | —  |
| —                   | —  | —  |
| —                   | —  | 26(a)  |

|                       | 9    | 10   | 11 | 12    | 13 | 14   | 15   | 16   | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24    |
|-----------------------|------|------|----|-------|----|------|------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Assam L.A.            | —    | 2    | —  | —     | —  | 2    | 1    | 3    | 1  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     |
| Bihar L.A.**          | —    | —    | —  | —     | —  | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     |
| Bihar L.C.*           | —    | —    | —  | —     | —  | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     |
| Chhattisgarh L.A.*    | —    | —    | —  | —     | —  | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     |
| Delhi L.A.            | —    | 4    | —  | —     | —  | 5    | 1    | —    | —  | 1  | —  | —  | 3  | —  | —  | 1(b)  |
| Goa L.A.**            | —    | —    | —  | —     | —  | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     |
| Gujarat L.A.          | —    | 1    | —  | —     | 1  | 3    | —    | 4    | 6  | —  | 2  | —  | 5  | —  | —  | 9(c)  |
| Haryana L.A.**        | —    | —    | —  | —     | —  | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     |
| Himachal Pradesh L.A. | —    | —    | —  | —     | 4  | 12   | 6    | 12   | 12 | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | 23(d) |
| Jammu & Kashmir L.A.  | 4(4) | 4    | —  | —     | —  | 6    | —    | —    | 5  | —  | 2  | 1  | 7  | 1  | —  | 3(e)  |
| Jammu & Kashmir L.C.  | 3(2) | —    | —  | —     | 1  | —    | 3    | —    | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | 1(f)  |
| Jharkhand L.A.**      | —    | —    | —  | —     | —  | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     |
| Karnataka L.A.        | —    | 3    | 3  | —     | —  | 1    | 3    | 2    | 3  | —  | 2  | —  | 2  | —  | —  | 4(g)  |
| Karnataka L.C.**      | —    | —    | —  | —     | —  | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     |
| Kerala L.A.           | 1(1) | 4    | 6  | 10(2) | —  | 8    | 6    | 7    | 9  | —  | 7  | 5  | 8  | —  | —  | 25(h) |
| Madhya Pradesh L.A.*  | —    | —    | —  | —     | —  | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     |
| Maharashtra L.A.      | 1(1) | 9(3) | 3  | 1(1)  | 3  | 9(1) | 8    | 7(3) | 4  | —  | —  | 1  | 8  | —  | —  | 20(i) |
| Maharashtra L.C.      | —    | 6    | —  | —     | 4  | 9(1) | 8    | 7(3) | 4  | —  | —  | 1  | 8  | —  | —  | 20(j) |
| Manipur L.A.          | 1(1) | 3    | 1  | —     | 2  | 2    | —    | 2    | 3  | —  | 4  | —  | 1  | 2  | —  | —     |
| Meghalaya L.A.**      | —    | —    | —  | —     | —  | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     |
| Mizoram L.A.**        | —    | —    | —  | —     | —  | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     |
| Nagaland L.A.*        | —    | —    | —  | —     | —  | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     |
| Orissa L.A.           | 1    | 7    | 9  | —     | 1  | 8    | 8    | 8    | 6  | —  | —  | —  | 5  | —  | 2  | 21(k) |
| Punjab L.A.           | 2(2) | 9    | 11 | —     | 7  | 5    | 8(1) | 3    | 6  | 1  | 1  | 6  | 7  | —  | —  | 6(l)  |



|                        | 9    | 10   | 11   | 12 | 13 | 14    | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21    | 22 | 23 | 24    |
|------------------------|------|------|------|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|
| Rajasthan L.A.         | —    | 14   | 17   | 12 | 11 | —     | 17 | 30 | 19 | —  | 9  | 14 | 18    | —  | —  | 57(m) |
| Sikkim L.A.**          | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —     | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     | —  | —  | —     |
| Tamil Nadu L.A.        | 2    | 4(3) | 3(8) | —  | —  | 5(47) | 1  | —  | 2  | —  | 1  | 1  | 4(85) | —  | —  | 57(n) |
| Tripura L.A.           | —    | 1    | 2    | —  | —  | —     | 1  | 7  | —  | —  | 2  | 2  | 6     | —  | —  | —     |
| Uttar Pradesh L.A.     | 2(2) | —    | —    | —  | —  | —     | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     | —  | —  | —     |
| Uttar Pradesh L.C.*    | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —     | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     | —  | —  | —     |
| Uttaranchal L.A.**     | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —     | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     | —  | —  | —     |
| West Bengal L.A.**     | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —     | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     | —  | —  | —     |
| <b>UNION TERRITORY</b> |      |      |      |    |    |       |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |    |    |       |
| Pondicherry L.A.**     | —    | —    | —    | —  | —  | —     | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     | —  | —  | —     |

\* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislature contained NIL report

\*\* Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislature

- (a) Sub-Committee on Rules-19; Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-5; Committee on Welfare of Minorities-2; and Committee on Ethics-2
- (b) Committee on Women and Child Welfare-1
- (c) Members Pay and Allowance Rules Committee-2; Panchayati Raj Committee-3; Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-2; and Absence of Members Committee-2.
- (d) Public Administration Committee-6; Human Development Committee-6; General Development Committee-5; and Rural Planning Committee-6.
- (e) Committee on Lakes and Water Bodies-3
- (f) Environment Committee-1
- (g) Committee of Papers Laid on the Table-3; and Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes of Minorities-1
- (h) Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children and Physically Handicapped-10; Committee on Environment-2; Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-7; and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-6
- (i) Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-6(1); Panchayati Raj Committee-5(2); Catering Committee-5; and Women Rights and Welfare Committee-4

- (j) Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-6(1); Panchayati Raj Committee-5(2); Catering Committee-5; and Women Rights and Welfare Committee-4
- (k) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-5; Member's Amenities Committee-1; House Committee on Cooperatives-5; House Committee on Operation of Forest-2; House Committee on Linguistic Minorities-1; House Committee on Environment-1; House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-; and House Committee to inquiry into the unauthorised Entry of Outsiders to the Assembly Buildings on 16.3.2002-3.
- (l) Committee on Papers laid/to be laid on the Table-6
- (m) Rules Sub-Committee-14; Women and Children Welfare Committee-16; Question and Reference Committee-9; and Backward Class Welfare Committee-18
- (n) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House-1(12)

**APPENDIX IV****LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF  
PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE  
PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD****1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2002**

| Sl. No. | Title of the Bill  | Date of Assent |
|---------|--|----------------|
| 1       | 2  | 3              |
| 1.      | The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2002  | 3.5.2002       |
| 2.      | The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2001   | 8.5.2002       |
| 3.      | The Finance Bill, 2002   | 11.5.2002      |
| 4.      | The St. John Ambulance Association (India)<br>Transfer of Funds (Repeal)   | 23.5.2002      |
| 5.      | The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2002   | 23.5.2002      |
| 6.      | The Vice-President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2002  | 23.5.2002      |
| 7.      | The All India Institute of Medical Sciences<br>(Amendment) Bill, 2002  | 24.5.2002      |
| 8.      | The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order<br>(Amendment) Bill, 2002  | 24.5.2002      |
| 9.      | The Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 2002   | 27.5.2002      |
| 10.     | The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour (Repeal)<br>Repealing Bill, 2002   | 27.5.2002      |
| 11.     | The National Institute of Pharmaceutical<br>Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2002                                  | 27.5.2002      |
| 12.     | The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of<br>Parliament and Leaders of Opposition in Parliament<br>(Amendment) Bill, 2002 | 27.5.2002      |
| 13.     | The Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2002  | 27.5.2002      |
| 14.     | The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of<br>Parliament (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002                                     | 27.5.2002      |
| 15.     | The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and<br>Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2002                                   | 3.6.2002       |
| 16.     | The Delimitation Bill, 2002  | 3.6.2002       |
| 17.     | The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members<br>of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2002                                      | 3.6.2002       |
| 18.     | The Haj Committee Bill, 2002   | 11.6.2002      |
| 19.     | The Foreign Aircraft (Exemption from Taxes<br>and Duties on Fuel and Lubricant) Bill, 2002                                 | 11.6.2002      |
| 20.     | The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 2002  | 11.6.2002      |
| 21.     | The Patents (Amendment) Bill, 2002   | 25.6.2002      |

**APPENDIX V**  
**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE**  
**LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE**  
**UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD**

**1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2002**

---

**KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Kerala General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002
2. The Kerala Women's Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2002
3. The Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2002
4. The Kerala Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2002
5. The Kerala Ground Water (Control and Regulation) Bill, 2002
6. The Kerala Loading and Unloading (Prohibition of Extortory, Intimidatory or Other Unlawful Practices) Bill, 2002
7. The Kerala Finance Bill, 2002
8. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2002
9. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2002
10. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2002
11. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2002
12. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 2002
13. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 2002
14. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 2002
15. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 9) Bill, 2002
16. The Kerala Appropriation (No.10) Bill, 2002
17. The Kerala Appropriation (No.11) Bill, 2002

**ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Orissa Pani Panchayat Bill, 2002
2. The Court-Fees (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 2002
3. The Orissa Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2002
4. The Orissa University of Technology Bill, 2002

**PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Punjab Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2002
2. The Punjab State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2002
3. The Punjab State Legislature Members (Pension and Medical Facilities Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2002
4. The Punjab Infrastructure (Development and Regulation ) Bill, 2002
5. The Punjab Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2002

**TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

- \*1. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Smoking and Spitting Bill, 2002

2. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 2002
3. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2002
4. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporations Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2002
5. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002
6. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2002
7. The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2002
8. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (Amendment) Bill, 2002
9. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002
10. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 2002
11. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002
12. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Third Amendment) Bill, 2002
13. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2002
14. The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2002
15. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporations and Town and Country Planning Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2002
16. The Tamil Nadu Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2002
17. The Tamil Nadu Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas (Amendment) Bill, 2002
- \*18. The Tamil Nadu Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 2002
19. The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Settlement of Disputes) Bill, 2002
20. The Tamil Nadu Plastic Articles (Prohibition of Sale, Storage, Transport and Use) Bill, 2002
- \*21. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2002
22. The Chennai Metropolitan Area Groundwater (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2002
23. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2002
24. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2002
25. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2002
26. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2002
- \*27. The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2002
28. The Mother Teresa Women's University (Amendment) Bill, 2002
29. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002
30. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2002
31. The Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002
32. The Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries (Amendment) Bill, 2002
- \*33. The Tamil Nadu Exhibition on Television Screen through Multi-System Operations, Video Cassette Recorder and Cable Television Network (Regulation) Bill, 2002
34. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2002
35. The Anna University (Amendment) Bill, 2002
- \*36. The Thiruvalluvar University Bill, 2002
37. The Tamil Nadu Open University Bill, 2002

**APPENDIX VI**

**ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD  
1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2002**

| Sl. No.                  | Title of Ordinance   | Date of Promulgation | Date on which laid before the House | Date of Cessation | Remarks                 |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>UNION GOVERNMENT</b>  |  |                      |                                     |                   |                         |
| 1.                       | The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Ordinance, 2002 | 21.6.2002            | 16.7.2002                           | 26.8.2002         | —                       |
| <b>STATE GOVERNMENTS</b> |  |                      |                                     |                   |                         |
| <b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>    |  |                      |                                     |                   |                         |
| 1.                       | The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2002   | 21.5.2002            | 16.7.2002                           | 26.8.2002         | Replaced by Legislation |
| 2.                       | The Andhra Pradesh Rural Electric Co-operative Societies (Temporary Provision) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002     | 22.5.2002            | 16.7.2002                           | 26.8.2002         | - do -                  |
| 3.                       | The Andhra Pradesh Infrastructure Development Enabling (Amendment)   | 7.6.2002             | 16.7.2002                           | 26.8.2002         | - do -                  |

|                          |  |           |           |           |  |  |  |                         |  |
|--------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|--|--|-------------------------|--|
|                          | Ordinance, 2002  |           |           |           |  |  |  |                         |  |
| 4.                       | The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002                                   | 20.6.2002 | 16.7.2002 | 26.8.2002 |  |  |  | Replaced by Legislation |  |
| 5.                       | The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Single Window Clearance Ordinance, 2002                      | 21.6.2002 | 16.7.2002 | 26.8.2002 |  |  |  | - do -                  |  |
| <b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b> |  |           |           |           |  |  |  |                         |  |
| 1.                       | The Jammu and Kashmir Willow Prohibition on Export of Movement (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 | 28.2.2002 | —         | —         |  |  |  | - do -                  |  |
| 2.                       | The Jammu and Kashmir Transfer of Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002                     | 20.3.2002 | —         | —         |  |  |  | - do -                  |  |
| <b>MAHARASHTRA</b>       |  |           |           |           |  |  |  |                         |  |
| 1.                       | The Maharashtra Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002                                   | 18.6.2002 | 30.7.2002 | 8.9.2002  |  |  |  | - do -                  |  |
| 2.                       | The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002                              | 20.6.2002 | 30.7.2002 | 8.9.2002  |  |  |  | - do -                  |  |
| <b>PUNJAB</b>            |  |           |           |           |  |  |  |                         |  |
| 1.                       | The Punjab State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Ordinance, 2002    | 10.4.2002 | 12.6.2002 | —         |  |  |  | - do -                  |  |

|                      |  |           |           |   |   |        |
|----------------------|--|-----------|-----------|---|---|--------|
| 2.                   | The Punjab Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002  | 17.5.2002 | 12.6.2002 | — | — | - do - |
| <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> |  |           |           |   |   |        |
| 1.                   | The Uttar Pradesh Public Service (Reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002         | 6.6.2002  | —         | — | — | —      |
| 2.                   | The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002  | 21.6.2002 | —         | — | — | —      |
| 3.                   | The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002   | 21.6.2002 | —         | — | — | —      |
| 4.                   | The Uttar Pradesh Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002   | 21.6.2002 | —         | — | — | —      |
| 5.                   | The Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Women (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002   | 21.6.2002 | —         | — | — | —      |
| 6.                   | The Uttar Pradesh Public Services (Reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 | 25.6.2002 | —         | — | — | —      |



|    |   |           |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|-----------|---|---|---|---|
| 7. | The Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Coaching Ordinance, 2002                | 27.6.2002 | — | — | — | — |
| 8. | The Uttar Pradesh Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 | 27.6.2002 | — | — | — | — |

APPENDIX VII  
A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 17 SEPTEMBER 2002)

| States                    | Seats | BJP | INC | CPI (M) | TDP | SJP | SS | BSP | DMK (Sa mata) | AIA | BJD | AITC | NCP (U) | JD (LD) | PMK | J&K NC | LJSP | MD MK | RJD (Democratic) | RJD (Democratic) | RSP | CPI |   |
|---------------------------|-------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|------|---------|---------|-----|--------|------|-------|------------------|------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Andhra Pradesh            | 42    | 7   | 5   | —       | 29  | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Arunachal Pradesh         | 2     | —   | 2   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Assam                     | 14    | 2   | 10  | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Bihar                     | 40    | 12  | 2   | 1       | —   | —   | —  | —   | 10            | —   | —   | —    | 5       | —       | —   | —      | 3    | —     | 4                | 2                | —   | —   |   |
| Chhattisgarh              | 11    | 8   | 3   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Goa                       | 2     | 2   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Gujarat                   | 26    | 20  | 5   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | 5       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Haryana                   | 10    | 5   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Himachal Pradesh          | 4     | 3   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Jammu & Kashmir           | 6     | 1   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | 5      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Jharkhand                 | 14    | 9   | 2   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Karnataka                 | 28    | 7   | 17  | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | 1             | —   | —   | —    | 1       | —       | —   | —      | 1    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Kerala                    | 20    | —   | 8   | 8       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Madhya Pradesh            | 29    | 21  | 8   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Maharashtra               | 48    | 13  | 10  | —       | —   | —   | 15 | —   | —             | —   | —   | 6    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Manipur                   | 2     | —   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | 1       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Meghalaya                 | 2     | —   | 1   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Mizoram                   | 1     | —   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Nagaland                  | 1     | —   | 1   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Orissa                    | 21    | 9   | 2   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | 10  | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Punjab                    | 13    | 1   | 8   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Rajasthan                 | 25    | 16  | 9   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Sikkim                    | 1     | —   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Tamil Nadu                | 39    | 4   | 2   | 1       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | 5   | —      | —    | 4     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Tripura                   | 2     | —   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Uttaranchal               | 5     | 4   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Uttar Pradesh             | 80    | 25  | 8   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| West Bengal               | 42    | 2   | 3   | 21      | —   | 27* | 14 | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Nominatd                  | 2     | 1   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | 9    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| UNION TERRITORIES         |       |     |     |         |     |     |    |     |               |     |     |      |         |         |     |        |      |       |                  |                  |     |     |   |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 1     | 1   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Chandigarh                | 1     | —   | 1   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli      | 1     | —   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Daman and Diu             | 1     | —   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| The NCT of Delhi          | 7     | 7   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Lakshadweep               | 1     | —   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Pondicherry               | 1     | —   | —   | —       | —   | —   | —  | —   | —             | —   | —   | —    | —       | —       | —   | —      | —    | —     | —                | —                | —   | —   |   |
| Total                     | 545   | 180 | 110 | 33      | 29  | 27* | 15 | 14  | 12            | 12  | 11  | 10   | 9       | 8       | 6   | 5      | 5    | 5     | 4                | 4                | 4   | 3   | 3 |

\* Includes three members (Kunwar Sarv Raj Singh and Sarvaswari Ramakant Yadav and Bhal Chandra Yadav) expelled from Samajwadi Party and sitting separately.

**APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)**  
**A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 17 SEPTEMBER 2002)**

| States                         | AB<br>LTC | AIFB     | ML       | SAD      | JD<br>(S) | AIM<br>EIM | BBM<br>(M-L) | CPI<br>(M-L) | HVC      | IFDP     | JMM      | KC       | LD<br>(S) | MSCP     | PWP      | RLD      | SAD<br>(M) | SDF<br>(R) | SJP<br>(R) | IND      | TOTAL      | VACAN<br>CIES |  |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|---------------|--|
| Andhra Pradesh                 |           |          |          |          |           | 1          |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 42         |               |  |
| Anunachal Pradesh              |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          |            | 2             |  |
| Assam                          |           |          |          |          |           |            | 1            |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            | 1        | 14         |               |  |
| Bihar                          |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            | 1        | 40         |               |  |
| Chhattisgarh                   |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 11         |               |  |
| Goa                            |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 2          |               |  |
| Gujarat                        |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 25         | 1             |  |
| Haryana                        |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 10         |               |  |
| Himachal Pradesh               |           |          |          |          |           |            |              | 1            |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 4          |               |  |
| Jammu & Kashmir                |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          | 1        |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 6          |               |  |
| Jharkhand                      |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 13         | 1             |  |
| Karnataka                      |           |          |          |          | 1         |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 20         |               |  |
| Kerala                         |           |          | 2        |          |           |            |              |              | 1        |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 28         |               |  |
| Madhya Pradesh                 |           |          |          |          | 1         |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          | 1        |          |            |            |            | 1        | 29         |               |  |
| Maharashtra                    |           |          |          |          |           | 1          |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 48         |               |  |
| Manipur                        |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           | 1        |          |          |            |            |            |          | 2          |               |  |
| Meghalaya                      |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            | 1        | 2          |               |  |
| Mizoram                        |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 1          |               |  |
| Nagaland                       |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 1          |               |  |
| Orissa                         |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 21         |               |  |
| Punjab                         |           |          |          | 2        |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          | 1          |            |            |          | 13         |               |  |
| Rajasthan                      |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 25         |               |  |
| Sikkim                         |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 1          |               |  |
| Tamil Nadu                     |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            | 1          |          | 39         |               |  |
| Tripura                        |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 2          |               |  |
| Uttaranchal                    |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 4          |               |  |
| Uttar Pradesh                  |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          | 1         |          |          |          |            |            | 1          | 1        | 80         | 1             |  |
| West Bengal                    |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 42         |               |  |
| Nominatd                       |           | 2        |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 2          |               |  |
| <b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>       |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          |            |               |  |
| Andaman and<br>Nicobar Islands |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          |            | 1             |  |
| Chandigarh                     |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          |            | 1             |  |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli           |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          | 1          |               |  |
| Daman and Diu                  |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          |            | 1             |  |
| The NCT of Delhi               |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          |            | 7             |  |
| Lakshadweep                    |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          |            | 1             |  |
| Pondicherry                    |           |          |          |          |           |            |              |              |          |          |          |          |           |          |          |          |            |            |            |          |            | 1             |  |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>2</b>  | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>     | <b>1</b>     | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>6</b> | <b>542</b> | <b>3</b>      |  |

**Abbreviations used in respect of parties represented in the Lok Sabha:**

ABLTG—Akhil Bharatiya Lok Tantrik Congress; AIADMK—All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; AIFB—All India Forward Bloc; AIMEIM—All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen; AITC—All India Trinamool Congress; BBM—Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh; BJD—Biju Janata Dal; BJP—Bharatiya Janata Party; BSP—Bahujan Samaj Party; CPI—Communist Party of India; CPI(M)—Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI(ML)—Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) Liberation; DMK—Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; HVC—Himachal Vikas Congress; IFDP—Indian Federal Democratic Party; INC—Indian National Congress; IND—Independents; INLD—Indian National Lok Dal; JD(S)—Janata Dal(Secular); JD(Samata)—Janata Dal (Samata); JD(U)—Janata Dal(United); J&K NC—Jammu and Kashmir National Conference; KC—Kerala Congress; KCM—Kerala Congress(M); LJSP—Lok Jan Shakti Party; MDMK—Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MGRADMK—MGR Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MSCP—Manipur State Congress Party; MUL—Muslim League Kerala State Committee; NCP—Nationalist Congress Party; PMK—Pattali Makkal Katchi; PWP—Peasants and Workers Party of India; RJD—Rashtriya Janata Dal; RLD—Rashtriya Lok Dal; RSP—Revolutionary Socialist Party; SAD—Shiromani Akali Dal; SAD(M)—Shiromani Akali Dal (SS Mann); SDF—Sikkim Democratic Front; SJP(R)—Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya); SP—Samajwadi Party; SS—Shiv Sena; TDP—Telugu Desam Party

**B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA  
(AS ON 24 JULY 2002)**

| Sl. No.       | State/Union Territories | Seats | INC | BJP | TDP | CPI(M) | AIA-DMK | DMK | SP | RJD | CPI | Shiv Sena | *Others | IND | Total | Vacancies |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|--------|---------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----------|---------|-----|-------|-----------|
| 1             | 2                       | 3     | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7      | 8       | 9   | 10 | 11  | 12  | 13        | 14      | 15  | 16    | 17        |
| <b>STATES</b> |                         |       |     |     |     |        |         |     |    |     |     |           |         |     |       |           |
| 1.            | Andhra Pradesh          | 18    | 4   | —   | 13  | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | 1   | —         | —       | —   | 18    | —         |
| 2.            | Arunachal Pradesh       | 1     | 1   | —   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | —       | —   | 1     | —         |
| 3.            | Assam                   | 7     | 3   | 1   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | 1   | —         | 1(a)    | 1   | 7     | —         |
| 4.            | Bihar                   | 16    | 2   | 2   | —   | —      | —       | —   | 8  | 1   | 1   | —         | 2(b)    | 1   | 16    | —         |
| 5.            | Chattisgarh             | 5     | 4   | 1   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | —       | —   | 5     | —         |
| 6.            | Goa                     | 1     | 1   | —   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | —       | —   | 1     | —         |
| 7.            | Gujarat                 | 11    | 3   | 8   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | —       | —   | 11    | —         |
| 8.            | Haryana                 | 5     | —   | —   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | 5(c)    | —   | 5     | —         |
| 9.            | Himachal Pradesh        | 3     | —   | 2   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | 1(d)    | —   | 3     | —         |
| 10.           | Jammu & Kashmir         | 4     | 1   | —   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | 3(e)    | —   | 4     | —         |
| 11.           | Jharkhand               | 6     | 1   | 5   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | —       | —   | 6     | —         |
| 12.           | Karnataka               | 12    | 7   | 2   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | 2(g)    | 1   | 12    | —         |
| 13.           | Kerala                  | 9     | —   | —   | —   | 3      | —       | —   | —  | —   | 2   | —         | 4(h)    | —   | 9     | —         |
| 14.           | Madhya Pradesh          | 11    | 7   | 4   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | —       | —   | 11    | —         |
| 15.           | Maharashtra             | 19    | 5   | 3   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | 5         | 3(i)    | 2   | 18    | 1         |
| 16.           | Manipur                 | 1     | 1   | —   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | —       | —   | 1     | —         |
| 17.           | Meghalaya               | 1     | —   | —   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | 1(j)    | —   | 1     | —         |
| 18.           | Mizoram                 | 1     | —   | —   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | 1(f)    | —   | 1     | —         |
| 19.           | Nagaland                | 1     | 1   | —   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | —       | —   | 1     | —         |
| 20.           | Orissa                  | 10    | 3   | 2   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | —       | —   | 10    | —         |
| 21.           | Punjab                  | 7     | 1   | 2   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | 4(k)    | 1   | 7     | —         |
| 22.           | Rajasthan               | 10    | 8   | 2   | —   | —      | —       | —   | —  | —   | —   | —         | 4(l)    | —   | 10    | —         |

| 1                        | 2                | 3   | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14    | 15 | 16  | 17 |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|----|-------|----|-----|----|
| 23.                      | Sikkim           | 1   | —  | —  | —  | —  | — | — | —  | —  | —  | —  | 1(m)  | —  | 1   | —  |
| 24.                      | Tamil Nadu       | 18  | —  | —  | —  | —  | 9 | 7 | —  | —  | —  | —  | 2(n)  | —  | 18  | —  |
| 25.                      | Tripura          | 1   | —  | —  | —  | 1  | — | — | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     | —  | 1   | —  |
| 26.                      | Uttaranchal      | 3   | —  | 3  | —  | —  | — | — | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     | —  | 3   | —  |
| 27.                      | Uttar Pradesh    | 31  | 2  | 12 | —  | —  | — | — | 7  | —  | —  | —  | 5(o)  | 4  | 31  | —  |
| 28.                      | West Bengal      | 16  | 1  | —  | —  | 9  | — | — | —  | —  | —  | —  | 4(p)  | 2  | 16  | —  |
| <b>UNION TERRITORIES</b> |                  |     |    |    |    |    |   |   |    |    |    |    |       |    |     |    |
| 29.                      | The NCT of Delhi | 3   | 3  | —  | —  | —  | — | — | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     | —  | 3   | —  |
| 30.                      | Pondicherry      | 1   | —  | —  | —  | —  | — | 1 | —  | —  | —  | —  | —     | —  | 1   | —  |
| 31.                      | Nominated        | 12  | —  | —  | —  | —  | — | — | 1  | —  | —  | —  | 11(q) | —  | 12  | —  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>             |                  | 245 | 59 | 50 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 8  | 8  | 5  | 5  | 54    | 12 | 244 | 1  |

- (a) Asom Gana Parishad-1
- (b) Samata Party-2
- (c) Indian National Lok Dal-4; Himachal Vikas Party-1
- (d) Himachal Vikas Congress-1
- (e) J&K National Conference-3
- (f) Mizo National Front
- (g) Janata Dal-2
- (h) Muslim League-2; Kerala Congress-1; Revolutionary Socialist Party-1
- (i) Nationalist Congress Party-3; Republican Party of India-1
- (j) Nationalist Congress Party-1
- (k) Biju Janata Dal-4
- (l) Shiromani Akali Dal-4
- (m) Sikkim Democratic Front-1
- (n) Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopanar)-2
- (o) Bahujan Samaj Party-4; Akhil Bhartiya Loktantrik Congress-1
- (p) Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; Forward Bloc-1; AITC-1
- (q) Nominated-11



|                                   |     |     |   |    |    |   |        |    |     |   |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|---|----|----|---|--------|----|-----|---|
| Karnataka L.A.<br>(1.8.2002)      | 225 | 135 | — | 35 | —  | — | 26(g)  | 28 | 224 | 1 |
| Karnataka L.C.**                  | —   | —   | — | —  | —  | — | —      | —  | —   | — |
| Kerala L.A.<br>(1.7.2002)         | 141 | 62  | — | —  | 23 | 7 | 45(h)  | 3  | 141 | — |
| Madhya Pradesh L.A.<br>(1.7.2002) | 231 | —   | 1 | 83 | —  | — | 139(i) | 7  | 231 | — |
| Maharashtra L.A.<br>(1.7.2002)    | 289 | 74  | — | —  | 2  | — | 199(j) | 12 | 282 | 7 |
| Maharashtra L.C.<br>(1.7.2002)    | 78  | 21  | 1 | 13 | —  | — | 30(k)  | 13 | 78  | — |
| Manipur L.A.<br>(1.7.2002)        | 60  | 31  | — | 4  | —  | 5 | 20(l)  | —  | 60  | — |
| Meghalaya L.A.**                  | —   | —   | — | —  | —  | — | —      | —  | —   | — |
| Mizoram L.A.**                    | —   | —   | — | —  | —  | — | —      | —  | —   | — |
| Nagaland L.A.**                   | —   | —   | — | —  | —  | — | —      | —  | —   | — |
| Orissa L.A.<br>(1.7.2002)         | 147 | 25  | — | 38 | 1  | 1 | 74(m)  | 8  | 147 | — |
| Punjab L.A.<br>(1.7.2002)         | 117 | 62  | — | 3  | —  | 2 | 41(n)  | 9  | 117 | — |
| Rajasthan L.A.<br>(30.6.2002)     | 200 | 152 | 3 | 32 | 1  | — | 8(o)   | 3  | 199 | 1 |
| Sikkim L.A.**                     | —   | —   | — | —  | —  | — | —      | —  | —   | — |
| Tamil Nadu L.A.<br>(30.6.2002)    | 235 | 7   | — | 5  | 6  | 5 | 209(p) | 2  | 235 | — |
| Tripura L.A.<br>(1.7.2002)        | 60  | 12  | — | —  | 38 | 2 | 6(s)   | 2  | 60  | — |



|                                   |     |    |    |   |   |        |    |     |   |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----|----|---|---|--------|----|-----|---|
| Uttaranchal L.A.**<br>(1.10.2001) | —   | —  | —  | — | — | —      | —  | —   | — |
| Uttar Pradesh L.A.<br>(10.7.2002) | 404 | 25 | 88 | 2 | — | 273(t) | 16 | 404 | — |
| Uttar Pradesh L.C.<br>(1.7.2002)  | 100 | 4  | 43 | 1 | — | 41(u)  | 8  | 97  | 3 |
| West Bengal L.A.**                | —   | —  | —  | — | — | —      | —  | —   | — |
| <b>UNION TERRITORY</b>            |     |    |    |   |   |        |    |     |   |
| Pondicherry L.A.**                | —   | —  | —  | — | — | —      | —  | —   | — |

⊕ Excluding Speaker

\* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislature contained NIL report

\*\* Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislature

(+) Two Members of this Party have intimated to the Speaker of their Joining the Congress Party and one Member has intimated about his resignation from the Janata Dal. In this regard, the petition filed under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India are pending.

(a) Telugu Desam Party-178; All India Majlis-Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-4; Telangana Rashtra Samithi-1; and Nominated-1

(b) Asom Gana Parishad-20; NCP-3; ASDC(U)-2; Samata Party-1; Samajwadi Party-1; and All India Trinamool Congress-1

(c) Unattached-1

(d) Himachal Vikas Congress-2; and Unattached-2

(e) National Conference-56; Bahujan Samajwadi Party-4; Panthers Party-1; People's Democratic Party-2; Awami League-1; and Nominated-2

(f) National Conference-29

(g) Janata Dal (U)-19; Janata Dal (S)-4; AIADMK-1; and Nominated-1

(h) Muslim League-16; Kerala Congress (Mani)-9; Janathipathya Samrakshana Samithi-4; Janata Dal (Secular)-3; Kerala Congress-2; Kerala Congress(B)-2; Kerala Congress(Jacob)-2; Nationalist Congress Party-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party (Bolshevik)-2; and Communist Marxist Party-1

(i) Bharatiya Rashtriya Congress-127; Bahujan Samaj Party-4; Samajwadi Party-4; Republican Party of India-1; Janata Party-1; Aajay Bharat Party-1; and Nominated-1

- (j) Shiv Sena-69; Nationalist Congress Party-56; Peasants and Workers Party-5; Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh-3; Janata Dal (Secular)-1; Republican Party of India-1; Samajwadi Janata Party-1; Gondwana Gantantra Party-1; and Native People's Party-1
- (k) Nationalist Congress Party-16; Shiv Sena-12; Peasants and Workers Party of India-1; and People's Republican Party-1
- (l) Indian National Congress-31; Federal Party of Manipur-13; Manipur State Congress Party-2; Manipur People's Party-2; Democratic Revolutionary People's Party-2; and Manipur National Congress-1
- (m) Biju Janata Dal-70; JMM-2; JD(S)-1; and one Member expelled from BJD-1
- (n) Shiromani Akali Dal-41
- (o) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)-2; RJD-1; and Loktantrik Congress Vidhayak Dal Samuah (Independent)-5
- (p) All India Ann Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-135; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-30; Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopanar)-23; Pattali Makkal Katchi-19; All India Forward Bloc-1; and Nominated-1
- (q) RSP-2; and TUJS-4
- (r) Samajwadi Party-142; Bahujan Samaj Party-99; Rashtriya Lok Dal-14; Rashtriya Kranti Party-4; Apna Dal-3; UP Loktantrik Congress-2; Janata Dal (U)-2; Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)-1; Janata Party-1; Lok Janshakti Party-1; Rashtriya Parivartan Dal-1; Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha-1; National Loktantrik Party-1; and Nominated-1
- (s) Samajwadi Party-23; Bahujan Samaj Party-8; Bhartiya Rashtriyawadi Congress Party-1; and Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-9

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE ON SALE**

| <b>BOOKS AND BROCHURES</b>   | <b>Price Rs. P.</b> |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Glossary of Idioms  | 80.00               |
| 2. Unparliamentary Expressions   | 160.00              |
| 3. Council of Ministers, 1947-1997   | 85.00               |
| 4. Abstracts Series on Parliamentary Procedures 1-33                       | 300.00              |
| 5. Dada Saheb Mavalankar-Father of Lok Sabha                               | 200.00              |
| 6. Jawaharlal Nehru: His Life, Work and Legacy                             | 250.00              |
| 7. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad   | 200.00              |
| 8. Legislators in India-Salaries and Other Facilities                      | 200.00              |
| 9. Lohia and Parliament  | 200.00              |
| 10. Dictionary of Constitutional and Parliamentary Terms                   | 150.00              |
| 11. Netaji and I.N.A   | 150.00              |
| 12. The 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, New Delhi, April, 1993        | 300.00              |
| 13. Indira Gandhi: Speeches in Parliament                                  | 2350.00             |
| 14. Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha                | 50.00               |
| 15. Directions by the Speaker  | 35.00               |
| 16. Abstracts on Parliamentary Procedure                                   | 50.00               |
| 17. Demarcation of Responsibilities in Government of India                 | 57.00               |
| 18. Handbook of Members  | 75.00               |
| 19. Conferment of Outstanding Parliamentarian Awards                       | 75.00               |
| 20. Presidential Addresses to Parliament                                   | 1400.00             |
| 21. Fifty Years of Indian Parliamentary Democracy, 1997                    | 300.00              |
| 22. Finance Minister's Budget Speeches 1947-96                             |                     |
| Vol. 1 1947-48-1976-77   |                     |
| Vol. 2 1977-78-1996-97   | (Set) 2400.00       |
| 23. Motions of Confidence and No-Confidence                                | 300.00              |
| 24. The Constitution and Constituent Assembly (Some Select Speeches)       | 50.00               |
| 25. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker                                     | 20.00               |
| 26. Who's Who, Eleventh Lok Sabha  | 700.00              |
| 27. President's Rule in the States and Union Territories                   | 100.00              |
| 28. Presidential Ordinances, 1950-1996                                     | 80.00               |
| 29. India and Human Rights   | 550.00              |
| 30. Speakers of Lok Sabha  | 250.00              |
| 31. Honouring National Leaders-Statues and Portraits in Parliament Complex | 400.00              |
| 32. Into the Third Millennium: A Speaker's Perspectives                    | 800.00              |
| 33. Constitution of India in Precept and Practice                          | 895.00              |
| 34. Lok Sabha Members—13th Lok Sabha                                       | 70.00               |
| 35. Parliament of India: The Eleventh Lok Sabha 1996-97                    | 450.00              |
| 36. Who's Who, Twelfth Lok Sabha   | 900.00              |
| 37. Who's Who: Thirteenth Lok Sabha  | 900.00              |
| 38. Constitution Amendment in India  | 1200.00             |
| 39. The Speaker Speaks—Selected Speeches of Speaker Balayogi               | 800.00              |
| 40. Parliament of India: The Twelfth Lok Sabha (1998-99)                   | 450.00              |
| 41. Calligraphed Copy of The Constitution                                  | 800.00              |
| 42. Constituent Assembly Debates (5 Vols.)                                 | 1350.00             |
| 43. Members of Thirteenth Lok Sabha—A Brief Introduction                   | 250.00              |
| 44. Practice and Procedure of Parliament by Kaul and Shakhder              | 1500.00             |

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 45. Women Parliamentarians in India  | 1275.00 |
| 46. Parliament of India              | 1400.00 |
| 47. Fifty Years of Indian Parliament | 1500.00 |

#### EMINENT PARLIAMENTARIANS MONOGRAPH SERIES

|                                      |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee        | 50.00 |
| 2. Pandit Nilakantha Das             | 50.00 |
| 3. Panampilli Govinda Menon          | 50.00 |
| 4. Bhupesh Gupta                     | 50.00 |
| 5. Dr. Rajendra Prasad               | 50.00 |
| 6. Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah          | 50.00 |
| 7. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar                 | 50.00 |
| 8. Dr. C.D. Deshmukh                 | 50.00 |
| 9. Jaisukh Lal Hathi                 | 50.00 |
| 10. V.K. Krishna Menon               | 50.00 |
| 11. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar       | 50.00 |
| 12. S.M. Joshi                       | 50.00 |
| 13. Dr. Lanka Sundaram               | 50.00 |
| 14. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur             | 50.00 |
| 15. Pandit Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava | 60.00 |

#### PERIODICALS

|   | Per<br>Copy | Annual<br>Sub. |
|---|-------------|----------------|
| 1. The Journal of Parliamentary Information (Quarterly)       | 100.00      | 325.00         |
| 2. Digest of Legislative and Constitutional Cases (Quarterly) | 25.00       | 90.00          |
| 3. Digest of Central Acts (Quarterly)                         | 25.00       | 90.00          |
| 4. Abstracts of Books, Reports and Articles (Quarterly)       | 50.00       | 200.00         |
| 5. Public Undertakings: Digest of News and Views (Monthly)    | 20.00       | 240.00         |
| 6. Diary of Political Events (Monthly)                        | 20.00       | 200.00         |
| 7. Parliamentary Documentation (Fortnightly)                  | 50.00       | 1,000.00       |
| 8. Privileges Digest (Annual)                                 | —           | 50.00          |
| 9. Science and Technology News Digest (Monthly)               | 20.00       | 200.00         |

---

Publications can be had from and further enquiries addressed to local sales agents or Sales Section, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi-110001



# THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION RANGE

## Distinctive Commonwealth Parliamentary Products for Members and Officials of the CPA

The following exclusive CPA Range may be purchased through your local CPA Branch Secretary. Orders accompanied by payment in Sterling can be forwarded by the Secretary to CPA Headquarters in London. (All prices include postage and packing. Add 15 per cent for air mail.)

|                                       | Pound Sterling | US \$ |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| <b>PULLOVER</b>                       | 37.00          | 60.00 |
| <b>TIE</b>                            | 8.00           | 12.00 |
| <b>LADIES SILK SCARF</b>              | 10.00          | 15.00 |
| <b>LADIES BROOCH</b>                  | 5.00           | 8.00  |
| <b>FLAG BADGES</b>                    | 1.00           | 1.00  |
| <b>CUFFLINKS</b>                      | 5.00           | 8.00  |
| <b>ROLLER BALL PEN</b>                | 3.00           | 5.00  |
| <b>BALL PEN</b>                       | 2.00           | 3.00  |
| <b>CROSS BALL PEN</b>                 | 25.00          | 40.00 |
| <b>WATERMAN FOUNTAIN PEN</b>          | 50.00          | 80.00 |
| <b>CPA VIDEO</b>                      | 15.00          | 25.00 |
| <b>JOURNAL BINDER</b>                 | 5.00           | 8.00  |
| <b>CPA PLAQUES</b>                    |                |       |
| Presentation size                     | 10.00          | 15.00 |
| Regular size                          | 5.00           | 8.00  |
| <b>CPA FLAGS</b>                      |                |       |
| Full size                             | 50.00          | 80.00 |
| Table size                            | 3.00           | 5.00  |
| <b>BOOKS</b>                          |                |       |
| <i>Office of the Speaker</i>          | 10.00          | 15.00 |
| <i>The Parliamentarians</i>           | 8.00           | 12.00 |
| <i>A Guide for Election Observers</i> | 7.50           | 12.00 |
| <i>Strengthening Democracy</i>        | 15.00          | 25.00 |
| <i>Parliament and the People</i>      | 17.50          | 28.00 |

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Branch \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### ORDERS

(Please specify, as necessary, Standard or Anniversary, Badge, Pullover colour and size, Tie colour)

Item 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_

Item 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_

Item 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_

Item 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_